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VOL. CI—NO. 32

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1909

THIRTY PAGES

Our Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons are Better and Cheaper

Than any other good plated ware on the market.
They are made especially for us and each
piece bears our name

According to Government Assay this ware shows
MORE SILVER than any other standard make
of flatware.

As proof of our confidence in the quality, we
will REPLACE any of these goods FREE OF
CHARGE, if, after being used in your home, they
do not give ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

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come in and try to detect any difference between
this plated ware and the best sterling silver.

The PRICE IS LOWER than on any other
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Diamond Merchants and Jewellers

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Victoria, B.C.

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Said a witty girl once when explaining the industry on this
continent of

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555 Johnson Street, Victoria

The drinking horn of the ancient
Saxons never held a nectar which
enhanced the delights of warm
weather like White Rock, the
Champagne of Mineral Waters,
indispensable whenever and
wherever good fellowship reigns
supreme. No dinner is complete
without this absolutely pure
crystal clear mineral water. See
that your dealer supplies you
with "White Rock." Better pay
a little extra for the genuine than
put up with a spurious imitation.
Call for it at your club, cafe, hotel
or restaurant. Pither & Leiser,
wholesale distributors for B. C.:
Corner of Fort and Wharf streets,
Victoria; Water St., Vancouver

CHILD IS FOUND IN REGGIO RUINS

Little Boy Rescued Alive By
Soldiers After Being Im-
prisoned Twenty Days

EARTH SHOCKS CONTINUE

Number of Killed in Messina is
Now Estimated at Ninety
Thousand

Reggio, Jan. 16.—Another miracu-
lous rescue has taken place, resulting
from the discovery of a five-year-old
boy after having been interred since
Reggio was overthrown. This is stimu-
lating the efforts of rescue parties in
their search for others who may still
be living. The boy is the son of a por-
ter who made his own escape but be-
lieved his boy must be dead. After
seeing the ruins of his house he did
not even search for the boy, but a
woman passing the wrecked house a
few days after the earthquake said
she heard a person cry. It soon ceased,
however, and the woman with her
sister went to Naples.

Returning to this place and hearing
of wonderful escapes, she drew the
attention of Col. Corapi, who was in
charge of a relief party, to the por-
ter's house, which was little more than
a heap of stones and dust. The sol-
diers examined the wreckage and called
out a number of times. After a
breathless suspense, a faint sound
was heard, unmistakably human. This
was enough, the soldiers attacked the
debris with fierce energy, and within
a few hours a small opening was made
through which a fireman entered.

In a moment he returned and passed
through the opening a little boy,
who not only was conscious but showed
few signs of privation. He was taken
to a hospital, where he has been
the pet of all and a little hero,
the women declaring that he was saved
by a miracle, as the child persists
in saying that throughout he was fed
by his mother with bread and oranges.
The mother, however, was killed on
the day of the earthquake. The whole
neighborhood is already proclaiming
that this is the first authentic miracle
and their strong belief is inciting the
soldiers to continue their search.

Shocks Continue

Messina, Jan. 16.—Earth shocks
continue here, but fortunately they are
slight, and have done no further dam-
age. Seven babies were baptized to-
day, which event was celebrated as
the return of the city to life. The
archbishop of Messina officiated at
the ceremony. The United States
battleship Illinois left here today for
Malta.

An official estimate of the dead in
Messina as a result of the earthquake
on December 28, made by Stuart Lip-
ton, the United States Vice-Consul on
behalf of the American embassy,
places the number at 90,000. Mr. Lip-
ton estimates also that there are to-

day still ten thousand people in the
city. The work of getting information
concerning individuals who were in
Messina at the time of the earthquake
is extremely difficult, as there are un-
doubtedly tens of thousands under the
ruins and other tens of thousands
have scattered themselves throughout
Sicily and the peninsula. The people
still in Messina are camped out in the
outskirts, and it has been impossible
to take any census.

The bodies of the American con-
sul, Arthur S. Cheney, and Mrs.
Cheney, were found in the ruins of
the American consulate at Messina
yesterday afternoon by the sailors of
the battleship Illinois which arrived
at Messina yesterday from Suez.

Relief Ship Arrives

Palermo, Jan. 16.—The chartered
steamer Bayern, carrying relief sup-
plies, arrived here this morning. A
big crowd, composed chiefly of refugees
from the American consulate at Messina
yesterday afternoon by the sailors of
the battleship Illinois which arrived
at Messina yesterday from Suez.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Federation of Labor Asks Financial
Help in Carrying Cases to the
Higher Courts

Washington, Jan. 16.—Determined
to press to a final issue the appeals in
the pending injunction proceedings
against the American Federation of
Labor, an appeal was issued today by
the executive council of that organiza-
tion to organized labor, its friends and
sympathizers for funds for that pur-
pose.

After declaring that "a most unusual
and important case has occurred, in
which extra funds are essential to
carry on the fight," the appeal sets
forth the decision of Judge Wright in
the contempt proceedings, and states
that an appeal has been taken in that
case as well as in the original injunc-
tion growing out of boycotting the
Buck, Stovs and Range Company. It
is declared that should an adverse
decision be rendered in either of these
appeals, it will be essential to make
another appeal to the Supreme Court
of the United States.

Surely no member of organized labor
or other fair minded men can rest con-
tent, the appeal continues, unless the
principles involved in these cases are
determined by the highest tribunal in
the land.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE NEW YORK WORLD

Washington Correspondents
Summoned to Attend the
Grand Jury

Washington, Jan. 16.—Six Washing-
ton correspondents of out-of-town
papers and a local newsboy received
subpoenas to appear next week before
the national grand jury and give
testimony, presumably in connection
with statements appearing in the
New York World bearing on the Panama
canal purchase.

So far as it has been possible to as-
certain the following were the only
ones cited: Otto Carmichael, Charles
Albert and E. J. Conway, of the New
York World staff; James Hornaday,
Indianapolis News; Jeremiah Mat-
thews, New York Sun; Harris M.
Crist, Brooklyn Eagle, and Wm.
Smith, a boy who sells New York
papers here.

With the exception of Mr. Crist, who
is commanded to go to New York and
present himself on Monday morning
before the grand jury of the circuit
court for the southern district the
men are directed to appear before the

REVELSTOKE ELECTION

Revelstoke, B.C., Jan. 16.—
In the by-election Hon. Thos.
Taylor, Conservative, was
re-elected over H. N. Cour-
sler, the Socialist candidate,
by a large majority. The So-
cialist loses his deposit.

federal grand jury of the District of
Columbia on Tuesday morning. The
World staff are also directed to bring
with them files of the papers of Sep-
tember, October, November and De-
cember, 1908, in the case of the United
States vs. the Press Publishing Co.,
publishers of the New York World.
All of the parties interviewed declare
that they were wholly ignorant of the
nature of the case regarding which
they were called upon to testify.

There is no doubt here that the sub-
poenas all have to do with a suit for
libel which has been brought by the
government in New York against the
World.

PLEASES SHIPBUILDERS

Prospect of Argentine War Vessels Be-
ing Constructed in British
Shipyards

London, Jan. 16.—British shipbuild-
ers are elated over the prospect of
obtaining contracts for Argentine
naval craft, bids for which have been
submitted to the Argentine government
at a low bid on account of the de-
pression in the mercantile marine, so
that most of the yards are running
only part time, and many men are
without work.

Argentine proposes to build two bat-
tleships, which are to be somewhat
stronger than those now being built
for Brazil. They are to be of 20,000 tons,
and will carry a dozen 12-inch guns.
The Argentine government has also
asked tenders for several torpedo de-
stroyers.

The republic of Argentina is re-
ported to have made a proposition to
Brazil that each government take one
of the two ships that the Brazilian
government is now building here and
cancel the order for a third battleship,
thus equalizing the naval prepara-
tions of the two countries. Brazil de-
clined to accept the proposal.

DEAD IN WRECK NUMBER TWENTY

Express and Freight Trains
Meet on Denver and Rio
Grande Road

CHAIR CAR TELESCOPED

Many of the Victims Mangled
Beyond the Possibility of
Identification

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Jan. 16.—
Twenty persons were killed and thirty
injured, many of them seriously, in
a head-on collision between west-
bound passenger train No. 5 and an
eastbound freight train on the Denver
and Rio Grande railroad between Dot-
soro and Spruce Creek, 22 miles from
Glenwood Springs, at 9:36 o'clock last
night.

While nothing has been given out
as the cause of the wreck, it is said
to have been due to a misunder-
standing of orders on the part of the
engineer, Gustaf Olsen, of the passen-
ger train. Olsen, however, claims that
he understood his instructions per-
fectly, but that he misread his watch,
thus encroaching on the time of the
freight train, which was being drawn
by two big locomotives.

Every available doctor and nurse at
Glenwood Springs was hurried to the
scene of the wreck, and they were
soon at work. The work of rescue
was immediately begun. As the bod-
ies were taken from the ruins they
were laid aside by side on a bier of
snow amid the agonized cries of hus-
bands and wives and parents as they
searched among the dead for their
loved ones. Many of whom were
mangled beyond all recognition.

A pathetic feature of the accident
was the killing of a father, leaving
two small children, the eldest being
four years old, the youngest two. The
elderly boy told a nurse at the san-
atorium that his father called him
Bennie, and this is all he will say. A
fellow passenger states that he
learned the family was en route to
Grand Junction to visit relatives. It
is supposed that Mr. and Mrs. Kettle,
who are among the dead, were the
parents of the two little ones, who
are badly injured.

Another sad case was the destruc-
tion of an entire family with the ex-
ception of an infant of three months.
This helpless child was taken care of
by a family at Shoshone who intend
to adopt the sole survivor of a once
happy family.

One of the remarkable incidents
was the almost miraculous escape
from the ill-fated chair car of a Mr.
Stall of Pueblo, Colo., a salesman.
Mr. Stall escaped without a scratch,
but on tonight on the verge of col-
lapse as a result of the nervous
shock. It is expected that at least a
dozen others will die from their
wounds.

Train No. 5 was made up of an en-
gine, baggage car, mail car, smoking
car, and a chair car, a four-
wheel sleeper, a full coach and two
standard sleepers and a dining car.
The locomotives are up on end and
driven together as one piece. The
wheels rolled down into the Grand
river, and pieces of machinery are
scattered all over the scene of the
wreck.

The smoking car was only partly
derailed, while the chair car immedi-
ately following was completely tele-
scoped by the tourist sleeper. None
of the standard sleepers left the track.
No one was killed or injured in
these cars, most of the dead and in-
jured are being removed from the
ruins of the chair car which was split
completely in two. It is expected that
the wreckage will be cleared away and
the tracks opened for traffic again
to-night.

The wreckage caught fire immedi-
ately after the collision, and a holocaust
was avoided by those passengers
who were not killed or seriously
injured and members of the train
crews, who secured shovels and put
out the blaze with snow, which is
 piled in huge banks alongside the
tracks.

FAILURE TO AGREE ON FISHERY RIGHTS

Newfoundland Objects to the
Terms Proposed by the
United States

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 16.—The United
States and Newfoundland have not
succeeded in deciding upon the terms
of a new fishing agreement now being
considered by James Bryce, the British
ambassador and Secretary of State
Root. Early in the week Sir Frederick
Bond, the Premier, will leave for
Washington to confer with Ambassa-
dor Bryce and Secretary Root. It is
understood that the Premier wants the
United States to agree to submit the
dispute to arbitration a number of
privileges claimed, which the Ameri-
cans maintain are absolutely guaran-
teed under the treaty of 1818.

It is reported that the Americans
have filed claims for a large amount
against Newfoundland for damages
caused by the detention of Gloucester
vessels on the west coast during the
chase over the colonial regulations.
Premier Bond is opposed to allowing
the claims or having them submitted
to arbitration.

Scarlet Fever in College.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Scarlet fever
is slightly epidemic among the stu-
dents of Cornell college. Eleven are
confined in the contagious ward of
the college infirmary.

Farmers' Amalgamation
London, Eng., Jan. 16.—The amalga-
mation of the Canadian Society of
Equity and the Alberta Farmers' as-
sociation was consummated yesterday.
The united body will be known as the
United Farmers of Alberta. It will
have a membership of 5,000.

Frozen to Death

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 16.—Nimo
Curtis, aged 35, a former bartender,
living on the road, was frozen to
death during last night. His horse
and cutter were found nearby, the
animal suffering from exposure. It
is thought that Curtis in a befuddled
condition had been thrown from the
cutter and could not get up again.

North Cowichan Council

Duncan, Jan. 16.—North Cowichan
municipal election resulted as follows:
Reeve, A. C. Aiken, 182, elected; W.
Herd, 113. For councillors: Quan-
tichan ward, I. Pitt, 97 elected; Whit-
den, 47. Somenos ward, Mutter, 66,
elected; Middleton, 12; Holmes, 18.
School trustees, Mrs. Wellbourn, 219,
elected; S. Green, 145, elected; J.
Lamont, 135.

GREAT NORTHERN PLANS

President Hill Speaks of Building in
Manitoba and Through West-
ern Canada

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 16.—President
L. W. Hill of the Great Northern
railway, on being asked regarding the
truth of the statement to the effect
that the Great Northern railway would
invade Winnipeg and extend its line
west through Manitoba to the coast,
said:

"It has been known for some time
that we have acquired about \$2,000,000
worth of terminal property in Win-
nipeg, also that we are asking for a
charter from the Dominion govern-
ment for the right to construct a line
from the Canadian boundary into Win-
nipeg, a distance of about seventy
miles. It is not true that we are going
to build a line to St. Paul and Min-
neapolis, for we already run to the
Canadian boundary from here. As to
the western extension in Manitoba, we
have had construction work going on
there for some time. There is really
nothing new in all this."

UNSOLVED MYSTERY OF NANOOSSE FOREST

Search for Missing White Man
and Indian is So Far
Fruitless

Nanaimo, Jan. 16.—The mystery sur-
rounding the disappearance of William
Johns, a well known resident of Wel-
lington who was lost in the woods
near Nanaimo Bay, is as yet unsolved
despite the persistent and energetic
search in a narrow sector of the forest.
Express Messenger Mason got a
severe shaking up.

Today the Provincial government
sent out a party of five men who will
go thoroughly over the wooded district
between Wellington and the headwaters
of Englishman's river. They will re-
main out four or five days and beat
every covert for a trace of the miss-
ing man. Parties of nine men have
been searching the district almost con-
tinuously since it was reported that
Johns was missing, but not the slightest
clue as to his whereabouts has
been obtained.

The mystery is a complete as that
of the Indian Sasnetsee, who, while
hunting on Christmas day became
separated from his Indian companion
and has been missing since.

Regarding the disappearance of the
Indian, a report reached the city yester-
day that he had been found with a
bullet hole in the back of his head.
Investigation by the provincial police,
however, elicited the fact that the re-
port was unfounded.

Further detail of the unfortunate
accident that resulted in the death of
Johns, one of the party in
search of the missing man Johns, are
now at hand. The accident occurred
yesterday about 11 o'clock in a dense
brush. Holden and a man named
Richards were together, Holden being
in front and Richards behind, carry-
ing a 303 Savage rifle. The gun
was discharged by the trigger in the
thick brush, which they were
forcing their way through at the time
when the weapon discharged. The
bullet struck Holden in the right leg
about two inches below the knee. As
it emerged it tore everything away
from the other side of the leg, mak-
ing an ugly wound.

Provincial Constable Trawford hap-
pened to be in the neighborhood in-
vestigating another report and had
just reached the scene when word was
brought out of the accident. The
constable at once went out to where
the wounded man was lying and made
arrangements to convey him to the
cabin, some two miles distant, over
a very rough road. Bandages were
tied above and below the wound, and
as far as possible the flow of blood
was stopped. The cabin was safely
reached and a sleigh was obtained to
convey Holden to the hospital, which
was reached as speedily as possible.
By this time Holden was in a very
low state from the loss of blood and
the shock he sustained. At the hospi-
tal his injuries were dressed, and at
that time was not considered in
any immediate danger, but during the
night he gradually sank and expired
at two a. m. yesterday morning.

Deceased was only 32 years of age,
was a native of England and was a
resident of Wellington, being employed
in the Gilliam mines. He is survived
by a wife and two small children.

Nelson Bonds Sell Well

Nelson, B.C., Jan. 16.—The first official
act of Mayor Selous has been to
sell the \$15,000 twenty-years five per
cent. debentures for finishing and fur-
nishing the public school. Yesterday
as soon as the votes on the bylaw were
counted Mayor Selous and ex-cer-
tives and finally accepted one for 98
and interest net in Nelson. The last
school debentures sold at 97 in the
spring of 1908, \$60,000 worth. The
present sale indicates Nelson's good
standing, as no attempt was made to
get tenders.

MANY ON TRAIN NEAR TO DEATH

Wonderful Escapes of People
Who Rode on Wrecked C
P. R. Express

MAIL CAR IN THE RIVER

Drivers of Both Engines Killed,
While Firemen Jumped to
Safety

Vancouver, Jan. 16.—A special train
containing the bodies of the two en-
gineers and the injured of yesterday's
wreck on the Canadian Pacific near
Spuzzum reached Vancouver early this
morning. The injured were conveyed
to the hospitals. There were twenty,
but outside of one or two cases of
broken ribs, the injuries consisted of
cuts and bruises, with no bones bro-
ken. Remarkable good fortune favor-
ed the people who were carried over
the hill in the smashed cars. Six cars
went down the embankment, besides
the two engines. The mail and ex-
press cars are in the river one hun-
dred yards from the track. The others
lie in the intervening space.

The narrowest escape from death
after the plunging engines and cars
came to rest was that of the three
mail clerks, who were within an ace
of being drowned like rats in a trap.
The mail car was flung farthest down
the hill, finally coming to rest in the
river itself, where it immediately com-
menced to fill. Inside the car were
R. G. Herbert, F. N. McCrimmon, and
Frank Burns, all of Vancouver, the
last-mentioned being a son of Princip-
al Burns of the Normal school.

The three men were at work when
the accident happened, and as is the
custom of mail clerks they had di-
vested themselves of most of their
clothing and were attired only in
overalls and undershirts. Picking
themselves out of a tangle of mail
bags in a hurry—as they could hear
the water rushing into the car—the
men reached the door and saw that
the car was lying in such a position that
they were able to open it. By the
time they had shoved the heavy door
back the car was full of water to
within 15 inches of the roof and all
were swimming in the ice-cold stream.
They grabbed the door and mail bags
and swam to the outside of the car
and like monkeys swung them-
selves up the side of the coach out of
the water to the roof. Though the
roof of the car was angling at 45 de-
grees the mail clerks were soon on the
river bank, wet and shivering but vic-
tims in a narrow, trying race with death.
Express Messenger Mason got a
severe shaking up.

Climbed the Snowslide

Hooked up together and pulling the
train through the heavy drifts of snow
were engines Nos. 496 and 841. They
were working in a blinding snowstorm
and neither engineers or firemen could
have seen the snowslide responsible for
the accident until they were practically
on top of it. The train had left north
bound on a regular run following
the snowplow. It was not a heavy
train, being merely a local made up at
Medicine Hat to fill a gap consequent
upon the fact that two regular west-
bound express trains were many hours
behind time, but snow was falling so
heavily that the engineers were run-
ning slowly to be on the safe side of
danger.

At 12:30 o'clock the engines plunged
into a snowbank, 50 feet long and not
more than six feet deep at Sallor Bar
bluff, just east of Saddle Rock siding
and a few half miles from the town
of Vale. At the time the train was
moving at the rate of about 20 miles
an hour, and when the slide was
struck she was running on a practi-
cally straight piece of track.

The slide contained rocks, and in-
stead of cutting through the bank
the head engine, No. 496, with En-
gineer Clifford Carscadden at the
throttle and H. Finnie, fireman, dashed
into it a short distance and then
mounting the snow left the rails and
plunged over the cliff.

Engine No. 841, of which James
Foster was engineer and S. F. Cran-
ston fireman, followed the head loco-
motive in its dive. The couplings
between the engines and between them
and the following cars failed to snap,
and the weight of the giant loco-
motive pulled the mail, express, baggage,
colonist, day coach and tourist cars
from the rails and down the embank-
ment.

Death of Engineers

A mystifying feature of the wreck
was the escape of the two firemen
with only slight injuries, while both
engineers were killed. That the fire-
men should have escaped is rendered
the more remarkable by the fact that
they were both on the river side of
the engines.

Fireman Finnie of head engine 496,
was firing up his engine when it
climbed the snowbank. Instantly
realizing what had happened he jumped
and landed safely before the engine
was more than a few feet down the
bank. His engineer, Clifford Cars-
cadden, went to the bottom of the hill
and was found a few minutes after-
wards lying among the rocks outside
his cab breathing his last. Almost
every bone in his body was broken.

Engineer Foster and Fireman Cran-
ston of engine 841 were both in their
seats in the cab and both went with
the engine half way down the hill to
the point where she brought up. There
Cranston was able to jump out and
escape, but Engineer Foster was
caught and scalded to death.

Both the dead engineers were resi-
dents of Vancouver and both were
married men.

Queen of Italy Honored.

Vienna, Jan. 16.—Emperor Francis
Joseph has conferred the grand cross
of the order of Elizabeth upon Queen
Helen of Italy in recognition of "her
self-sacrificing and heroic labors" in
connection with the earthquake.

IF EVE HAD USED GAS



In her kitchen range, doubtless she would not have gone prowling round the country, hunting something to eat, but would have stayed at home, sent Adam to the creek to catch a black bass, and when he had caught a three-pounder and prepared it for broiling, she would have whacked it on the broiler and dinner would have been ready in a few minutes. As it was, she had to use stove-wood to start the fire. So she went poking around hunting something to eat that didn't require cooking and got into more trouble than any other woman has gotten into before or since. MORAL: COOK WITH GAS.

THE VICTORIA GAS CO., Cor. Fort and Langley Sts.

Delicious Dainties for Luncheons

Davies' Lunch Tongue, per tin 35c
Underwood's Deviled Ham, per tin 35c
Libby's Baked Turkey, per tin 35c
Aylmer Baked Chicken, per tin 35c
Libby's Tomatoes, each 25c

DAVIES' JELLIED VEAL, 2 LB.
TIN 25c.

THE FAMILY CASH GROCER

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Telephone 312



Mr. Wise Grocer says:

The One Big Difference

between the Ordinary, Wooden, Wire-hooped Pall or Tub and the Pall or Tub made of **EDDY'S FIBREWARE** is that the Former loses its Hoops and Goes Back into the Pieces which Formed it, while the Latter is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass, without a Hoop or Seam.

And, besides, EDDY'S FIBRE PAILS AND TUBS have Many Features that you'll Never get the Good of if you Purchased the Inferior Wooden Articles. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE, IN CANADA, ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

An Opportune Time

Why not take advantage of present conditions to have your painting or papering done? We are anxious to keep our men as busy as possible during slack season. Let us show you how we can save you money.

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Is a pure blended Scotch Whiskey, guaranteed for Age, Quality and Flavor — It never varies. It has obtained **GOLD MEDALS** (Highest Awards)

Whenever exhibited in competition with other blends. For general table use it stands without a rival. For Sale at all First Class Dealers, Bars and Hotels

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DR. FAGAN'S REPORT ON MILK INDUSTRY

Synopsis of Results Investigation of Eastern Methods and Experiments

Dr. C. J. Fagan, secretary of the provincial board of health, was sent east last summer by the Hon. Dr. Young to study the methods in vogue in connection with the business of milk supply to the public. He has now made his report, embodying the result of his researches and observations on the methods used in the great eastern centres, both of Canada and the United States. The report, which consists of over 19 typewritten pages, is too long for reproduction here, but it contains a great deal of valuable information, and shows how closely the question of milk supply and the proper care of the cows and dairy are bound up with the public health. The conclusions given represent the last word of medical science on the subject, which should be generally understood if adequate regulations are to be enforced.

Taking some of the points made by Dr. Fagan it appears that the problem to be solved is that of reducing contamination of milk from outside sources to the least possible factor. The average composition of cow's milk is as follows:

Water 87.00 per cent.
Sugar 4.90 per cent.
Fat 4.00 per cent.
Protein matter 3.30 per cent.
Mineral matter 0.75 per cent.

Total 100.00 per cent.
Milk, being an animal secretion, is easily affected by the health of the cow, and also by extraneous influences. Exposed to the air it readily absorbs all odors of objects near it.

Bacteria Do It.

The whole trouble with milk is caused by bacteria, which appear to be always present in greater or less proportion. Some of these, however, are not noxious, while other kinds are dangerous. Warmth is one of the greatest elements of growth, and within limits the warmer the temperature the faster the bacteria multiply. An instance is given of an experiment in which two equal samples of milk were subjected to temperatures differing by 13 degrees. In fifteen hours there was a difference of 75,000,000 bacteria. At 50 deg. F. most bacteria are quite inactive, but even freezing the milk does not kill them. Apparently they just take it easy waiting for better times. Extreme heat, however, is fatal to the stoutest bacteria. At 125 deg. many die, and at 150 are slain save spores, a species which requires still greater heat. It should be remarked, however, that while many bacteria are not generally dangerous, yet excessive numbers of any kind renders the milk unfit for infants, and a large proportion of summer complaint among infants has been directly traced to bacteria-laden milk.

Legal Standards.

Several cities have tried to introduce a legal standard, the first experiment being in New York, in 1900. It was there made illegal to sell milk with more than a million bacteria to the cubic centimetre (a quarter teaspoonful). But it was found almost impossible to enforce it on account of the complexity of the trade and the consequent difficulty in fixing the responsibility. In Boston, however, a standard of half a million bacteria has been made and enforced. In Rochester, N.Y., the standard is 100,000 and many authorities believe that none should be sold containing over 50,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre. It is pointed out that these standards only apply to the general trade. For hospitals and infants not more than 10,000 bacteria can be tolerated.

It is stated that for practical purposes it may be assumed that deterioration in milk is solely due to the entrance of bacteria from outside, hence the necessity for care and absolutely cleanliness in handling. The only method of preserving milk absolutely from decomposition is by killing the bacteria with heat, or sterilizing, but this makes the milk less digestible. Pasteurization consists of subjecting the milk to a temperature of 150 deg. for twenty minutes and then cooling it rapidly. This kills most of the bacteria, including all the harmful ones, and does not hurt the milk. Such milk, however, will only keep for a limited time. Preservation of milk by chemicals is universally condemned and should be prohibited by law everywhere.

Causes of Contamination.

Starting out with the proposition that many bacteria poison milk or may produce specific diseases in human beings, the chief causes of bacterial contamination are set out:

- (a) Cowsheds which are badly ventilated and not kept scrupulously clean.
- (b) Impure water. This has been known to communicate typhoid fever through the milk. The water the cows drink is not referred to, but that used for washing in the dairy and rinsing the vessels.
- (c) The cow must be kept clean. This is one of the most frequent causes of contamination.
- (d) The milk must be both clean and well as apart from tuberculosis, the disease-spreading bacteria are more likely to be found in the milk than the cow. "Wet milking" is styled a common, but dirty and dangerous habit.
- (e) The milk vessels must be kept scrupulously clean.
- (f) The air is a frequent source of contamination. Generally there are fewer bacteria out of doors, but they are usually numerous in stables, especially if they are stored there. It appears to be crowded with bacteria while the presence of many dusty cows is bad.
- (g) Milk houses are a source of contamination if kept for any purpose save storing milk, and if not kept clean, well ventilated and free from flies.

It is also pointed out that the consumer must be just as careful as the dairymen if he wishes to drink pure milk. By way of showing that milk can be kept pure, Dr. Fagan describes tests made in a eastern dairy where some of which showed the milk to contain only 2,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre, or almost pure, other samples went 21,000,000.

As to the regulation of the milk industry, the doctor is of the opinion that primarily this lies with the Dominion government, but dealing with the necessary steps, says that several groups of persons have to be dealt with.

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counts a conversation with Dr. Woodward of Washington, D.C., who repeated a proposition made by a prominent milk dealer. He thought that they should buy to show testimonials of competency before being allowed to engage in the business, as ignorance causes most of the trouble. Ice cream and butter makers and other manufacturers of food products should be regulated. So also the transportation agents, especially as to scalpers, the storage of milk in a cool place, etc. Flies especially in households, should be guarded against.

Diseases Communicable.

The principal diseases spread by milk are: Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, diarrhoea, anthrax and tuberculosis. Contamination by attendants being possible, no infectious persons should be allowed round a dairy.

The question of tuberculosis passing from cattle to human beings was discussed at the International Tuberculosis convention at Washington, D.C., at which Dr. Fagan was present. It was there proved, and the convention adopted a resolution to the effect that the disease could be so transmitted. It may thus be considered a settled question.

This disease appears to be very prevalent in cattle everywhere, especially in dairy cows, but it can always be detected by the Tuberculin test. It seems that many owners of herds object to the test, from the mistaken idea that it is injurious. As now administered it does not affect a healthy animal in the least, and only temporarily affects an infected beast. The report goes on to show that a tuberculous cow does not really pay to keep, and that the worse she gets, the greater the loss to her owner. Consequently as the cow is bound to get steadily worse, the owner of the cow would really be better off if the animal were destroyed, quite apart from the protection to the public. It would appear, however, that the dairy man does not see it that way. Also one infected animal will spread the disease among the herd.

Dr. Fagan is convinced that most of the most painful results are on account of ignorance, and suggests a course of popular lectures and a model dairy run by the government. For the deliberate adulterators, a sentence by the magistrate is advised.

Hints to Dairymen.

The report contains 21 suggestions recommended by the Bureau of Public Health at Washington, and Dr. Fagan suggests that they be printed and sent to every dairymen in the province. The suggestions follow:

1. Have the herd examined frequently by a skilled veterinarian. Promptly remove any animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially in the case of a cow excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance; do not unduly expose her to cold or storm.
2. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short. Wipe the udder and sucking parts with a clean, damp cloth before milking.
3. Do not allow any strong flavored food, such as garlic, cabbage or turnips to be eaten except immediately after milking.
4. Salt should always be accessible.
5. Radical changes in feed should be made gradually.
6. Have fresh, pure water in abundance, easy of access, and not too cold.
7. Dairy cattle should be kept in a stable where no other animals are kept, preferably without cellar or storage loft. Stable should be light (four square feet of glass per cow) and dry, with at least 500 cubic feet of air to each animal. It should have air inlets and outlets, so arranged as to give good ventilation without draughts of air on cows. The presence of flies may be reduced by darkening the stable and removing the manure as directed below.
8. The floor, walls and ceilings of the stables should be light, well and ceilings being kept free of cobwebs and whitewashed twice a year. There should be as few dust-catching ledges and projections as possible.
9. Allow no dusty or dirty litter or strong smelling material in the stable. Store manure under cover at least 10 feet from the stable in a dark place. Use land plaster daily in gutter and on floor.
10. Cans should not remain in the stable while being filled. Remove the milk of each cow at once from the stable to a clean room; strain immediately through cotton flannel or absorbent cotton, cool to 50 deg. W. as soon as strained; store at 50 deg. F. or lower. All milk houses should be screened.
11. Milk utensils should be of metal, with all joints smoothly soldered, or when possible should be made of stoneware. Never allow utensils to become rusty or rusty in use. Use milk utensils for nothing but handling, storing or delivering milk.
12. To clean dairy utensils use pure

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water only. First rinse the utensils in warm water; then wash inside and out in hot water in which a cleansing material has been dissolved; rinse again; sterilize with boiling water or steam; then keep inverted in pure air that may have ready access, and sun, if possible, ready for use.

14. The milk should wash his hands immediately before milking and should milk with dry hands. He should wear a clean outer garment, which should be kept in a clean place when not in use. Tobacco should not be used while milking.

15. In milking be quiet, clean, quick and thorough. Commence milking at the same hour every morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

16. If any part of the milk is bloody, stringy, or unnatural in appearance, or if by accident dirt gets into the pail, the whole mess should be rejected.

17. Weigh and record the milk given by each cow.

18. Never mix warm milk with that which has been cooled, and do not allow milk to freeze.

19. Feed no dry, dusty food just previous to milking.

20. Persons suffering from any disease, or who have been exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

21. It is needless to say that the shorter the time between the production of the milk and its delivery, and between delivery and use, the better will be the quality of the milk.

The report winds up by saying that drastic regulations in advance of public opinion would probably be of little use, and suggests that the joint view of all parties be taken before government action is decided upon.

A Burns Concert

Scotsmen the world over celebrate the birthday of "Robbie Burns," the Scottish national poet, and this year on Monday evening the 25th inst., every Scot that desires to worthily honor the memory of his country's bard will have an opportunity to do so, by joining in the celebration now being prepared by the First Presbyterian church choir under the able management of their veteran leader, Mr. J. G. Brown. This will take the form of a grand Scottish concert, as has been the case for the last twenty years, the concert on the 25th being the twenty-first in succession which Mr. Brown has arranged and taken an active part in, in one form or another. A feature of these concerts is the singing of the beautiful Scottish part songs by the well trained choir, omitted one year, much adverse comment was made and so it has been retained in the programme ever since. The very best of Victoria's artists have been secured for this great event and a rich treat is in store for all who attend the concert.

MILLION LESS CROSSED ATLANTIC LAST YEAR

Big Shrinkage in Passenger Travel Across Western Ocean During Past Twelve Months

Transatlantic passenger traffic for 1908, east and westbound, shows a shrinkage of almost one million persons, in comparison with the figures for the year 1907, and of about 400,000 with the returns for 1906. During the year just closed the steamship companies carried a total of 1,530,161 passengers, of which 670,630 were westbound or incoming, and 859,481 were outgoing or eastbound. For the first time in a great many years the outgoing or eastbound figures are in excess of the westbound or incoming. This unusual condition may be accounted for by the great outward rush of the foreign labor element, which began late in 1907, and continued without apparent abatement during the year 1908. From these figures it will be seen that 173,861 more persons left the United States during 1908 than came here. Of the combined east and westbound travel for the year, the North German Lloyd carried more than 200,000, the remaining 25 or more lines transporting the balance.

The decrease is apparent in every class—first, second and steerage—in the westbound and in the first and second cabin business in the eastbound. The only class showing an increase over the year 1907, is the outward-bound steerage. In this class the increase is, in round numbers, 108,000. The greatest decrease of the year is, of course, in the third class incoming or west bound steerage, amounting to 963,881, or almost the number the passenger traffic is off for the year as compared with 1907.

During 1908 the incoming steerage numbered but 402,000, while in 1907 1,364,635 came in. The decrease in first cabin business is most noticeable. The figures show that about 13,200 more passengers came into the country in the first cabin during 1907 than in 1908, when 95,000 arrived. In the outgoing or eastbound first cabin business the decrease is not so great, being for the year, about 7,300 less than for 1907, when 100,256 sailed. The second cabin westbound travel reached a total in round numbers of 165,000, or nearly 62,000 less than during the year 1907. The outgoing second cabin business came nearer than any other class to holding up to the figures of 1907, but even this shows a decrease of about 2,200 during 1908, when 105,534 passengers left the United States.

Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, the American manager of the North German Lloyd, who has made a close study of the steamship passenger movement, discussing the year's business, said: "Early in the year it became apparent that 1908 was to be an 'off' year in the immigration. Industrial conditions throughout the United States assured this. When the figures for the first month of the year were made up I gave it as my opinion then, that the immigration would not reach one-third the number of the year 1907. This is borne out by the figures which show the immigration to be just about one-third what it was in 1907. The past year has been a remarkable demonstration of the fact that immigration regulates itself. When there is a demand for labor, the immigrant comes here, and when times are hard the labor returns to his own country. Immigration is largely a question of supply and demand. I fully agree with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Straus, in the statement that 'The immigrant laborer as a class usually finds employment at the bottom of the scale of industries, thereby leaving the higher grades where work is more remunerative to the native workman.'"

Cholera Raging

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—The cholera continues to show a large number of new cases daily. Twenty-eight cases were recorded for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, and the last four days showed a total of ninety.

When worthy men fall out, only one of them may be faulty at first, but if strife continue long, commonly both become guilty.—Fuller.

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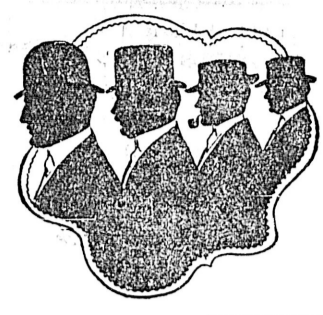
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Under instructions from Mrs. L. B. Joseph we will sell at her residence

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Hall: Very Handsome Hall Carpet, Rocker, Box Mattress on legs Rockers Very Fine Veto Hall Stove, Table, Chair etc.

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Bedroom No. 3: Dresser and Stand, Bed, Spring, and Mattress, 2 Covers, Pillows, Bedding, Stove and pipe, Carpet, Toilet Set, Rockers, Chairs, Table, etc., Chest of drawers, Mirror, 2 Bed, Spring and Mattress, Matting, etc.

Bedroom No. 4: Splendid Dresser and Stand, Pillows, Bedding, Bedstead, Spring and Mattress, Toilet Sets, Carpet, Square, Rockers, Chairs, Curtains.

Dinning Room: Very Handsome Oak Buffet, Rounded 8-foot Oak Extension, Table, four Oak Dining Chairs, Very Elegant Carpet 15 x 17, Rugs, Lot of Croton, Curtains, Dinner Set, Glass and China ware and Cutlery etc.

Kitchen: Albion, almost new cook stove, Kitchen Table, 3 Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Flat Irons, Garden Hose, Step Ladder, Heater, Lot of Coal. This is a list of the most important articles.

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The Empress Grill.

Work is being pushed on the grill room at the Empress, and it is expected that it will be open to the public in about three weeks. There has been some difficulty in getting chairs of the right grain, but these have now been ordered by Manager Humble, who is still in the east.

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Identity of Suicide Has Apparently Not Yet Been Solved

The identity of the man who suicided at the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday night last or Wednesday morning and whose dead body was found on Wednesday afternoon is still a mystery. Not until Friday was anyone found who could make any attempt at identification. E. E. Hardwick, of the firm of Stewart Williams company, viewed the body and gave it as his opinion that it was the body of Edward J. Gottlieb, whom he had known several years ago at Nicola Lake. Mr. Hardwick was certain that he was right, but subsequent development would indicate that he was mistaken. The fact of Mr. Hardwick's identification published in yesterday morning's Colonist brought four of Edward J. Gottlieb's personal acquaintances to the police station yesterday morning. They visited the undertakers where the body is now lying and each declared that the body was not that of Edward Gottlieb of Nicola Lake. F. W. Ziegler, of the local fire brigade, who last saw Gottlieb at Nicola Lake early in November; C. D. Broadbent, South Turner Street, who saw Gottlieb in December; John A. Royal and J. Clapperton, the latter former government agent at Nicola Lake and both of whom are well acquainted with the man whose body and after a minute examination they declare positively that Mr. Hardwick is mistaken. This latest information seems to leave the identity of the man as much of a mystery as ever.

IS NOT GOTTLIEB.

The funeral of the unknown German who recently committed suicide in the Queen's Hotel, and who still remains unidentified, has been further postponed until two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the faint hope that some clue may in the meantime be supplied that may lead to the discovery of his identity. Three Germans who called at Mr. W. B. Smith's parlors on Yates street about noon yesterday stated positively that the deceased is not and cannot possibly be E. J. Gottlieb, as was previously surmised, as they are well acquainted with this man whom they saw so recently as three months ago. Gottlieb was born in the state of Washington, while this man appears to have been a native of Germany.

Services at St. Paul's

Rev. W. Baugh Allen will conduct the services this morning and this evening at St. Paul's, Esquimalt, and at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at Metcoshin.

Big Crowds for Fair

All the eastern general agents and assistant department agents of the Northern Pacific have been called to St. Paul, Minn., for a conference which will be held there next week to consider business conditions on this coast

JUNIOR TEAMS IN EXHIBITION SERIES

Y. M. C. A. and the Champion Shamrock Basketball Five Will Play Games

Arrangements are being made for a series of exhibition junior basketball matches between the Y. M. C. A. team participating in the present local league and the Shamrock five that won last year's championship. The success of the former aggregation has led their admirers to believe that they can give the victors in 1907-08 a few pointers, despite the fact that the latter are, for the most part, older and more experienced. It is believed that a contest in which these two teams were the principals would develop the fastest and keenest basketball Victorians have had an opportunity of witnessing this season. While the promoters of such a trial of strength are impelled by the notion that the result would be some classy sport that has no other object, namely, the obtaining of funds. It is proposed to send a junior team from Victoria on a tour of the neighboring cities at an early date and, in order to carry the project through successfully, it is necessary that there should be something in the treasury wherewith to meet the transportation and other expenses of the tour. The Y. M. C. A. that account the patronage of the public in behalf of the pending games, is solicited for two reasons: first, that they will get their money's worth and second, that their attendance will enable the kiddies to enjoy an outing and, at the same time, give outsiders an idea of how the game is played on the island.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Guard of Honor for the Lieutenant-Governor at the Opening of the House

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, C.G.R.:

1. District order—The following extract from D.O. 126, Jan. 13, 1909, is published for general information:

"No. 1. Opening of provincial legislative assembly. The following orders are published in connection with the opening of the provincial assembly by his honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia at 3 o'clock p.m. Thursday, Jan. 21—A guard of honor will be furnished by the 5th Regiment, C.A., in accordance with paras. 344-349 K.R. and O. 1904. The guard will be drawn up at the legislative buildings at 3 o'clock p.m., review order dress. Pay lists in triplicate to be forwarded to district paymaster on completion of this duty."

2. Parade, guard of honor.—In pursuance of the above the regiment will parade on Thursday afternoon next, January 21, at 2:15 p.m., at the drill hall for the purpose of forming a guard of honor to his honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the occasion of the opening of the legislative assembly. Capt. W. N. Winsby will command the guard, and will name the sergeants. Lieutenants H. H. Woolson and T. D. Veitch will act as subalterns. Dress, review order. Band will attend. The paymaster will make the usual arrangements for the payment (pay and efficiency pay) of the guard before dismissal, which as per R. & O. 344-6, will consist of one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, four drummers, ninety-six gunners and band, drummers and buglers of the strength authorized on the establishment list of the corps, as well as the members of the staff authorized by regulations.

3. Discharge.—The following N.C.O. having been granted his discharge is struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 130, Sergt. R. T. Strachan.

4. Enlistments.—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the numbers opposite their names: No. 298, Gunner C. R. Harrison; No. 185, Gunner W. H. Tucker; No. 113, Gunner H. W. Ellis.

5. Posted.—The following man having been passed by the adjutant is posted to No. 2 company, No. 113, Gunner H. W. Ellis.

6. Specialists.—The following N.C.O.'s and men having passed the tri-annual test for the four months ending November 3rd, last, will attend at the orderly room in the drill hall on Wednesday next, January 20th, at 8 p.m., sharp, for the purpose of signing the necessary pay sheets. Any man failing to attend will forfeit his pay for the above. The paymaster will prepare the necessary pay sheets and complete them and hand in to the adjutant the same evening.

No. 1 Company—Telephonists: No. 47, Corporal H. R. Selfe, and No. 16, Gunner H. Court. D.R.F.: No. 21, Sergt. F. Kreger and No. 64, Gunner W. B. Gordon. Gunlayers: No. 86, Sergt. W. Rochford, No. 87, Sergt. W. Smith, No. 88, Sergt. G. Scharick, and No. 47, Gunner D.O. Rochford.

No. 2 Company—Telephonists: No. 132, Gunner J. Stuckey and No. 108, Gunner H. Baker. D.R.F.: No. 151, Corporal W. H. Spofford, No. 106, Corp. H. Matthews, and No. 133, Corp. W. C. Thompson. Gunlayer: No. 132, Bomb. W. C. Eden. No. 122, Gunner B. H. Cross. No. 107, Gunner E. Tribe. No. 131, Gunner W. Buckett.

No. 3 Company—Telephonists: No. 233, Corp. V. Williams, and No. 246, Gunner G. A. R. Wilson. D.R.F.: No. 243, Gunner E. Logan, No. 41, Gunner H. Price and No. 242, Gunner G. Petherbridge. Gunlayers: No. 277, Corp. S. L. Wilson, No. 292, Gunner A. Penketh, No. 279, Gunner G. A. Ross, No. 201, Gunner A. C. Boyce.

7. D.A.A. Prizes.—The following is the list of prizes awarded by the Dominion Artillery association, and won by the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A.:

General Efficiency—Third prize, \$25, won by No. 1 company; 5th prize, \$15, won by No. 3 company.

Gun practice, group No. 4—First prize, \$72, won by No. 1 company; second prize, \$48, won by No. 3 company.

Gun laying—No. 1 company: First prize, badge and \$5, corp. W. Loat; 2nd, badge and \$4, Sergt. W. Rochford; 3rd, badge and \$3.50, Gunner D.O. Rochford; 4th, badge and \$3, Sergt. R. Parker; 5th, badge and \$2.50, Sergt. T. M. Ross; 6th, badge and \$2, Sergt. H. Crane. No. 2 company: First prize, badge and \$5, Gunner E. Tribe; 2nd, badge and \$4, Gunner W. Buckett; 3rd, badge and \$3.50, Gunner D. Miller; 4th, badge and \$3, Bomb. W. G. Eden; 5th, badge and \$2.50, Gunner B. H. Cross. No. 3 company: First prize, badge and \$5, Gunner A. C. Boyce; 2nd, badge and \$4, Corp. W. Thrall; 3rd, badge and \$3.50, Gunner G. A. Ross; 4th, badge and \$3, Gunner A. Penketh.

Officers' observation of fire, coast defence—Pair of binoculars, won by Lieutenant T. P. Stern.

The public claim that our
10 Cent Parcel Delivery

is the greatest convenience of the age. This service is yours for the small sum of ten cents within the city limits and fifteen cents in outlying districts for a package weighing from one to ten pounds. Be sure that the name, address and street number is legibly written. Then

Phone 129

We do the rest.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.

Open day and night.

and the plans of the company for the coming season, especially in the matter of the handling of the crowds which are expected to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. E. E. Blackwood, local agent of the company will not be able to attend the conference as he cannot spare the necessary time. It is now estimated that during the time the big fair is open, June 1 to October 16, the company will be called upon to carry fully 300,000 passengers between Portland and Seattle and in fact the number has been placed as high as 400,000. In order to handle this enormous increase the company will operate ten daily trains in each direction between Seattle and Portland and 100 new passenger coaches of the latest design have been built while the line has been double tracked almost all the way.

LEGISLATURE TO OPEN

Arrangements Being Made Pending the Session Which Begins on Thursday

The staff of attendants at the 1909 session of the legislature, which will be opened by the lieutenant-governor on Thursday afternoon, has been decided upon. W. J. Sanders, the sergeant-at-arms, will have Harry McCluskey for his deputy. The others will be C. J. Donahue, messenger; E. Phipps, assistant messenger; E. A. Austin, doorkeeper.

The pages will consist of L. O'Brien, H. Curtis, J. West, P. Rivers, Poudner, Nairn Rumsby, and Freeman J. Robinson will be the caterer again this year.

Renewed efforts will be made to improve the acoustic qualities of the chambers, which make it very difficult for members far removed from the speaker's chair to follow the proceedings. With the idea of obviating this difficulty curtains, supplied by Weiler Bros., will be hung from the walls just below the public galleries. It is believed that this will have the desired effect without detracting from the appearance of the chamber.

Great Sale



"THE FASHION CENTER"

Great Sale

Silk Voile Skirts Very Much Underpriced

THESE ARE ASTOUNDING BARGAINS in silk voile, colienne, and silk crepe; individual creations—no two alike—except in the tremendous price reductions and the beauty of the materials used in their construction.

SUPERIOR SILK VOILE SKIRTS, the majority built on silk foundation, together with several silk crepe, colienne, and silk skirts, very tastefully trimmed with tucks and bands of silk, no two alike, regular prices from \$10 to \$25. Special Sale Price.....\$5.00
SEVEN EXTRA SPECIAL VOILE UNDERSKIRTS. Sale Price.....\$7.50

Beautiful Belts

In fancy colored braids and all the latest leathers, Regular price 50c

SALE 25¢ PRICE



Magnificent Belts

In tinsel, braids, leathers elastic, etc., regular price 75c and 90c

SALE 50¢ PRICE

The Ladies' Store **Angus Campbell & Co. LIMITED** 1010 Gov't St.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT



TO H.M. THE KING

The Popular London Dry Gin is

VICKERS' GIN

D. O. ROBLIN, Toronto
Canadian Agent

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT



TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

RADIQUER & JANION
B.C. Agents

Only One Week More

And the largest and best Shoe Sale ever held in Victoria will be over. Don't neglect to get that pair of shoes, as after this week Shoes cannot be bought for the prices we are now asking.

Don't Fail to Attend This Great Sale. Read a Few of These Prices

| | | |
|--|---------------|--|
| Men's Box Calf and Buff Boots, regular price \$3.00, Sale Price \$1.75 | | |
| MEN'S BOX CALF AND WINTER Calf BLUCHER BOOTS. Regular prices \$5.00 to \$7.00. | | |
| Sale Price..... | \$3.50 | |
| BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS. Sizes one to five. Regular price \$1.50 to \$2.50. Sale Price..... | \$1.25 | |
| MEN'S PIG SKIN BUTTON LEGGINGS. Regular price \$3.00. Sale Price..... | 75c | |
| WOMEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS—Special Sale Price..... | 95c | |
| WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER BLUCHER BOOTS. Bell make. Regular prices \$5.00 and \$5.50. Sale Price..... | \$3.00 | |
| CHILD'S BOOTS—Sizes eight to ten and a half. Sale Price..... | \$1.00 | |
| MISSES' RUBBERS—Sizes 12, 12½, 13 and 13½. Two pairs for 25c, or per pair..... | 15c | |

Women's Over Gaiters, regular price \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale Price 50c

We can fit you with any style of a shoe you wish, and at a price that will not make your purse have that "tired feeling."

Remember, Only One Week More

The lady who left her shopping bag here the day before Christmas can have same by calling at the store.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE IS

CHRISTIE'S

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Liability.
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year... ..\$5.00
Six months... ..2.50
Three months... ..1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, January 17, 1909

SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

The Tacoma Ledger, speaking of the opening of the Olympic peninsula by railways, says: "A great country along the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which was never had any other connection with the outside world than by steamboats will thrill with new industry when the railways run daily to Gray's Harbor and Tacoma." This great country is about as extensive as that part of Vancouver Island, which lies between Victoria and Barkley Sound and south of the height of land, on the south side of Cowichan Lake. The distance from Victoria to Cape Beale is about the same as from Port Townsend to Cape Flattery, and the distance from the Strait to the height of land on Vancouver Island, is about the same as the width of the available area on the south side of the Strait. So if the Ledger is right in calling the latter "a great country," we are safe in calling the former a great country, and if railway construction will make the south side of the Strait thrill with a new industry, so will a railway on the north side of the Strait.

It is not a little odd that this valuable area on Vancouver Island, which lies so close to Victoria, has been so little considered by those who have thought about the elements, which could contribute to the prosperity of this city. On December 20th, we had an article descriptive of this country from Mr. R. Gallop. He told us that between the boundary of the E. & N. track and the sea, there are some eight hundred square miles of timber lands held under licences, leases and crown grants, and he estimated that they would average about 30,000 feet of merchantable timber to the acre. This is 512,000 acres, and if we add that part of the E. & N. domain, which lies south of the height of land, we have an area of about 600,000 acres, which would, at Mr. Gallop's estimate, carry something like 18,000,000,000 feet of timber. Reducing this to car loads we have something like 2,000,000, which would mean 100 cars a day for the next 70 years. This region is nearly inaccessible because of the rugged character of the coast line. With a railway, which our information is would be by no means a difficult undertaking, the timber could easily be got out.

Nor is this all. Mr. Gallop estimates, that of this area 50,000 would be a low estimate for the land that could be brought under cultivation in this region. About ten years ago a provincial survey showed the existence of a fine tract of farming land there and we have seen reports upon the E. & N. lands in that vicinity, which show a very considerable area of excellent soil. There are, moreover, excellent indications of minerals and coal. Our impression is that our side of the Strait is much more valuable than the southern side. A magnificent water-power could be developed at Nitinat, sufficient to furnish power for the railway and many industries that might be established along its route.

Here we have something in the way of a development project, that is peculiarly Victorian, and we propose that the people of Victoria shall undertake to see that it is secured at the very earliest day. From Victoria to Banfield Creek in a direct line is about 80 miles, the average width of the area tributary to the railway would be about 15 miles although in some places it would be much wider. From the Banfield Creek terminus the whole West Coast could be reached by steamers, through protected waters for the greater part of this distance.

Such a line of railway would ensure for Victoria a thoroughly up-to-date car-ferry service to the mainland. With a vast quantity of timber to be transported to the prairies, we would be able to secure return cargoes of grain; so that we might hope to realize what we have all been looking forward to, that is the development of a great grain shipping port here.

We have before quoted the manager of the Pere Marquette railway, who speaking of the 75 miles car-ferry route across Lake Michigan, said "give me full loads both ways, and I will undertake to carry the freight at a profit for 10 cents a ton." Victoria, with this splendid hinterland developed, would find no handicap in her position on an island, but would at once derive the advantages resulting from her splendid position on the ocean.

We think the facts above set out will bear the closest scrutiny, and the question arises: What are we going to do about it? Let us make up our minds that we will get this railway. It will cost only about \$2,500,000 and it would pay almost from the first day the rails were laid.

A FISH STORY.

Some one has written the London Morning Leader questioning whether Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., really did

catch a 48-pound salmon in Campbell river. Mr. Greenwood said he did, and we all believed him when he told us so, although he did add that he weighed the fish in its own scales. We print what the Leader's correspondent says, and we have our own opinion of the fellow who will dispute the weight of another fellow's fish. Of course a 48-pound salmon is a large fish, but when did it come about that the English standard of fish-weight has to prevail all the world over? Britannia may rule the waves, but this gives her no right to establish a maximum weight for fish. And though Mr. Greenwood's fish was a big one, it was not a record fish any way.

There is an explanation of what to the Leader seems an impossibility. A piscatorial conundrum might read as follows: When is a salmon not a salmon? And the answer would be: When you catch him in British Columbia. We call several varieties of fish salmon out in this part of the world, although they are probably not at all related to each other, and are of entirely different stock from the salmon of the Atlantic coast of Canada or the rivers of Britain and Norway. The Leader man ought to come out here and try for a Campbell river fish himself. If he is a good fisherman he might have a story to tell when he got home at which his piscatorial friends would smile with that assurance which mistaken wisdom alone can impart.

But Mr. Greenwood can afford to treat his critics with disdain. He says he caught the fish. We do not say he caught it, but only that he might have caught it, for there are fish like that which he says he caught, and doubtless, if one of them knew that the eloquent member of the House of Commons wanted him, he would obligingly take the fly. We repeat that we do not say that he caught the fish. Experience renders every man justly doubtful even of what he himself thinks he has done in this line, not to speak of what others say they have done. But bigger fish than this have been taken in Campbell river, and as there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, we see no justification on the part of any one to insinuate that Mr. Greenwood has told a fisherman's tale.

UNITED STATES BUSINESS.

The New York Evening Post, which is doubtless the best informed in financial questions of all the daily papers in the United States, and the most conservative in its expressions of opinion, is not quite as sure as it would like to be that the expected revival has come in that country. It seems rather inclined to think that it has not materialized to any great degree, and it says that previous experience is calculated to prepare the public mind for a disappointment, but adds the comforting opinion that prosperity has a habit of coming when it is not expected. We quote:

Past experience might easily lead to the belief that when full prosperity does return it will be when we are not looking for it. We made up our minds that we had it in May, 1895, and McKinley's election in November, 1896, settled it, to our minds, as surely as did Taft's election in 1908; but just as we were settling down to comfortable enjoyment of it, there it was off on the horizon again, and the monthly balance sheet and those detestable trade statistics which spoil so many day dreams were repeating the story of which we were so tired already. But in 1908 when we had nearly given up watching for it, and when the Spanish war was to give us the finishing stroke, all at once there was prosperity at our side and even the stock exchange could hardly keep pace with her.

Nevertheless the New York paper keeps a stiff upper lip. It believes the general tendency is in the direction of improvement, although there is nothing to justify the extravagant anticipations, which were indulged in two months ago. We quote again:

The chastened state of mind with which the financial and business community is looking about with genuine, observant eyes, taking account of the qualifying facts and bauling a little forcibly at the memory of the illusions of last November, is at any rate a better preparation for solid progress than the fantastic glibberish which the newspapers and the stock market talked in the week after Nov. 3. What we know is, that although industrial activity is still only 75 per cent. or so of normal, there has for six months been no interruption to the steady forward movement of recovery, and as yet no excesses in the industrial world which should initiate the stock market by "discounting" what was not going to happen, thereby leaving itself with a paralyzed market and a stock on hand which must be disposed of at the buyer's price.

Fortunately the people of Canada can regard the condition of business in the United States with a great deal more complacency than they could a few years ago. We have become much less dependent upon our neighbors. Necessarily there are so many close business connections between the two countries that we must feel to a certain extent whatever depresses trade and financial conditions there, and be benefited by whatever produces prosperity. At the same time the great enterprises in progress in this country and our enlarged commerce place us in such a position that we are comparatively safe from the effect of any delay in business revival south of the Boundary line. Indeed, it is not impossible that the favorable conditions existing in the Dominion may have the effect of stimulating the investment of United States capital here. The republic is no longer the land it was for the inauguration of great development enterprises. While the country is far from densely populated, the people have been so exceedingly prodigal of their resources that with

the approaching diminution of their exportable surplus of foodstuffs there must be a readjustment of trade conditions.

BE IT RESOLVED.

Be it resolved that from now on, and for the next ten years, nobody in Victoria will indulge in pessimistic forebodings, but that every one will have a word of encouragement for those who are endeavoring to build up the city. We have delayed suggesting this resolution until after the middle of the month, so that it could not be classed among the New Year's resolutions are made to be broken. We know a number of good folk in this city, and we could make a list of them right here—and you, good reader—who have more ways of throwing cold water upon other people's enthusiasm than we can count. It does not make the slightest difference what the proposition may be, they can administer a cold douche with absolute precision. One would think that they spent all their time thinking up discouraging things to say, but they do not. Many of them do not trouble themselves to think up anything, but long practice has enabled them to do the trick with a skill that seems like sleight of hand. Sometimes they "knock" a project; sometimes it is the individual, who has the project in hand at whom their cold-water hose is directed. It does not take much to hurt a man or an enterprise. A certain highly reputable real estate firm in a certain city once placed on their letter-heads: "References, any bank or business man in —." Now, it came about that a prospective customer, to whom they had written a letter, wrote to a certain bank to ask about the firm. The manager of the bank, who happened to be on bad terms with one of the members of the firm, simply turned up the corner of the inquirer's letter and said: "We have nothing to say." That spoiled the sale. There is a good deal of this sort of thing done in Victoria, not by bank managers, of course, and rarely in writing, but by shrugs of the shoulder and in other ways, which may mean anything or nothing. How would it do to drop this sort of thing and cultivate a Victoria spirit, which will make us all ready to assist each other in our undertakings, if we can?

Then about our city. Business took the writer of this article up the Willapa river, in the State of Washington, some seventeen years ago. He stopped at a little town and asked a lawyer there for the information he had come to get. The lawyer said he did not know, but he added: "I can tell you this: Willapa City is just a little the best proposition west of the Rocky Mountains." This is the sort of spirit that we would like to see take possession of Victorians. If it did, this city would go ahead by leaps and bounds. Therefore, be it resolved as aforesaid:

All for it, Aye. We don't want any Nays.

South Africa says it has had an earthquake also. South Africa is evidently determined to be in the fashion.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, has been placed in gaol again, this time in California. There ought to be some process by which national nuisances of her sort could be kept permanently in confinement.

California seems to have suffered severe damage from climatic vagaries. Those who have expressed disappointment at the situation in Victoria will now probably be convinced that the recent "cold snap" was abnormal all along the Pacific coast.

We had a Washington despatch yesterday to the effect that quite one-third of the water power of the United States has been concentrated in the hands of some half-dozen corporations. And yet we wonder in face of this why Socialist propaganda should succeed so well.

Just why people should persist in determining to live in an earthquake belt will always remain one of the unsolvable mysteries. The remnant of the population of Messina declare they will rebuild their homes at once. Their courage in this is more conspicuous than their common sense.

It is very satisfactory to learn that the affairs of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association are in such satisfactory condition as disclosed by the annual reports. The organization is one which has some special and splendid opportunities ahead of it in connection with the development of Vancouver Island.

The passenger traffic business incidental to the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon exposition at Seattle is evidently a plum worth fighting for—and the C.P.R. has donned its armor by quoting a twenty-five cent rate to the Sound metropolis this early in the day. Most people will agree that the company is magnificently equipped for the struggle, with its fleet of Princesses.

The Canadian Pacific has had rather an unfortunate week. The explanation doubtless is to be found in the exceptional weather. Few lines in the world have been as free from serious accidents as the great Canadian road. Every precaution is taken to ensure protection to employees and passengers, but emergencies arise which human ingenuity cannot provide against.

As no more important matter has ever been brought forward in the history of Victoria than that which will

be discussed at the convention of the Island Development Association at the Empress Hotel on Friday evening next, it was proper that opportunity should have been arranged to allow of a general attendance of citizens, and we trust that it may be taken advantage of fully.

The interview with Mr. Louis Hill in regard to Great Northern construction in Canada is very interesting. In this connection it may be mentioned that about three years ago a Victoria citizen wrote to Mr. J. J. Hill, asking for a statement of the location of the road, which it had been then recently announced he was going to build from Winnipeg west. Mr. Hill's reply was laconic: "From Winnipeg to Victoria," was what he said.

One of the important matters which the Railway Commission will have to consider at its forthcoming meeting in this city is the question of the rates on fruit from this district to the prairie provinces. The subject was alluded to at the annual meeting of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association, and we are glad to note that it will receive the attention it deserves at the hands of a strong committee of that organization.

Vancouver is much elated at the prospects of getting grain elevators at an early date. Victorians will trust that its hopes in this regard may speedily be fulfilled. This is in reply to some unfavorable remarks about Victoria recently made by our Vancouver contemporaries, and we trust will be indicative of the difference in spirit which obtains in the two communities—at least in so far as it is reflected by the press.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with his "sunny ways," has no difficulty in disposing, temporarily, at all events, with embarrassing matters. Replying to a labor deputation, he said the Federal government could not deal with the matter of technical education, as it was a question for the provinces to take up. The provinces may dispute this ground. Technical education in all other countries has been made a matter for state concern, and in Germany, where it has been put into practice with conspicuous effect, it has been a national movement.

That the relations between Great Britain and Germany are at present bad enough in all conscience will be generally admitted, therefore, it is extremely regrettable that any parties in either country should be so reckless as to attempt to stir up further unnecessary trouble. This observation is inspired by reading the following cable from London, dated January 9: "An interesting attempt is being made by Jingo Germanophile papers to render impossible, or at least spoil the effect of King Edward's forthcoming visit to the Kaiser. They have published this week a circumstantial statement of how the Kaiser made an anti-English speech on New Year's day the copy being handed to him by Chancellor von Buelow. This was denied by an official announcement that the Kaiser made no speech on New Year's day."

Some one has written to the Times to express his very great regret that the Colonist should show a leaning towards Socialism by suggesting that it is wrong for the Marquis of Bute or any other man to hold for pleasure fertile lands which are needed for the sustenance of the people. If a protest against such a condition of things, which keeps the masses starving, when if they could get a chance to cultivate the soil they would be prosperous, is Socialism, then we are afraid we shall have to be regarded as Socialistic. We never were yet frightened by a name, and see no reason for being frightened now. The unknown correspondent of our contemporary fears that the paragraph, which he quotes, may be reprinted in England, and hurt investment in this country. This is somewhat of a non-sequitur. The connection between an opinion expressed by the Colonist to the effect that the land of the United Kingdom should be put to provide food for the people and the value of Canadian investments is only apparent to the individual who thinks nobles and their belongings are sacred things. We see by an editorial in our evening contemporary that the Duke of Westminster has been forced by public opinion to restore the pensions, of which he had determined to deprive his tenants because of the passage of the old-age pension law. Possibly His Lordship of Bute may be compelled by public opinion to recognize that the lives of his fellow beings are at least as precious as those of the animals which he keeps on his game preserves.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we want. It is wise, therefore, never to go abroad in search of our wants.—Punch.

Upon the authority of the Board of Trade of London, England, it is stated that its present population is 7,222,000, whose residences cover an area of 692 square miles and that during the year 1907 its local railways, trams and buses transported 1,281,000,000 persons, making an average of 177½ trips per head of this vast concourse of human beings.

A novel surgical operation took place recently on an alligator in Boston's jungle, in London, the menagerie's veterinary surgeon officiating. The alligator in question had been attacked by another alligator, and had suffered a compound fracture of the lower jaw. After the wound had been sterilized a padded splint was applied along the under surface of the lower jaw. The splint was held in position by means of adhesive plaster bound around the jaw and passing over the tongue.



The Giraffe gets most fun out of his thirst
RUBDRY BATH TOWELS
Come next—They're dry all the time—Each, \$1.35 to 40¢

Big Dollar Values

See Our Window of Articles at This Popular Price

HERE is a window full of wonderfully good values in such articles as Tea Trays, Photo Frames, Teapots, Jardinieres, Jugs, Vases, Candlesticks, etc. We have filled one of our Government Street windows with a lot of odd lines in these different articles and offer you values ranging up to \$2.75 for\$1.00

These are pieces we wish to clear out before the arrival of new Spring stocks, which are due very shortly. You have an excellent opportunity to save on the purchase of such lines. Take advantage of it by coming down tomorrow morning. VALUES RANGING UP TO \$2.75 OFFERED YOU AT ONLY\$1.00

Great Show of Curtains

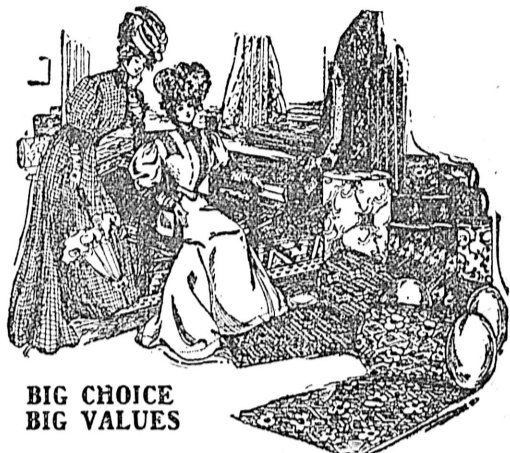


Come in and let us show you the dainty curtain style we show in the curtain department on our second floor.

We have a wonderfully complete range of curtain styles and we believe we offer the best curtain values in the town.

We should greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you the range—a range of stylish curtains, starting at, pair, 75¢

Splendid Carpet Values



BIG CHOICE
BIG VALUES

We offer you the very best values in Carpets; offer you the widest choice of designs and the best carpets made.

We control for this territory the products of the World's best carpet makers. We back their guarantee with our own.

Our men are expert workmen and we can guarantee you prompt and satisfactory service.

You cannot beat these values.

INGRAIN CARPETS—From, per yard . 60¢
TAPESTRY CARPETS—From, per yard . 75¢
BRUSSELS CARPETS—From, per yard . \$1.00
VELVET CARPETS—From, per yard . \$1.50
WILTON CARPETS—From, per yard . \$1.90
AXMINSTER CARPETS—From, per yd., \$2.00

Special Values in Bedroom Furniture—These

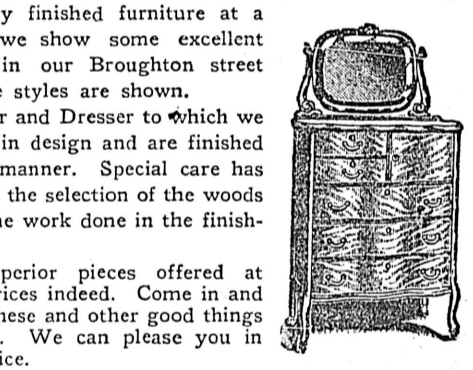
In Mahogany finished furniture at a moderate price we show some excellent pieces. Today in our Broughton street window two fine styles are shown.

The Chiffonier and Dresser to which we refer are stylish in design and are finished in best possible manner. Special care has been exercised in the selection of the woods and unusually fine work done in the finishing of same.

These are superior pieces offered at very moderate prices indeed. Come in and let us show you these and other good things for the bedroom. We can please you in both style and price.



CHIFFONIERE—This style has five commodious drawers. The mirror is an oval, bevel mirror of best quality. The finish is very superior. Priced reasonably fair at\$25.00



DRESSER—An excellent dresser style and one that'll please the ladies. Has 2 large and 2 small drawers. The mirror is a large, shaped, bevel mirror. Finely finished. Priced at, each\$30.00

See These New Brass Candlesticks—\$2.50 Per Pair

We have just added to our stock of brass goods an excellent line of Brass Candlesticks. Brass Candlesticks are becoming very popular, and these new arrivals are of specially interesting design. We bought them "right," and the price is just as interesting as the ware.

Designs are striking and finish the very best. We have these in the bright and also in the popular "satin" finish.

BRIGHT FINISH—At, per pair, \$2.75 SATIN FINISH—At, per pair, \$3.50
and\$2.50 to\$2.50

Keep Your Floors Clean By Using These Mats

Get two—a wire mat and a cocoa mat. The wire mat removes the dirt and mud and the cocoa mat will remove the moisture. The combination will keep your house clean and free from mud. These wire mats are excellent for this muddy season. The dirt falls through, and the mat is always clean. Cost but a trifle. Come in and let us show you our many lines in door mats.

PLAIN COCOA MATS—The finest values in medium priced cocoa mats. Full range of sizes ranging in price from \$2.50 down to, each, .90¢

DIAMOND COCOA MATS—These are the very finest in the cocoa mat line. Full range of sizes and fine values. From \$3.75 down to, each, \$1.25

SKELETON MATS—Two sizes in these. Priced at, each, \$1.50 and\$1.25

WOOL BORDERED COCOA MATS—These have plain cocoa fibre centres with crimson borders. Make a very attractive mat. Priced, \$2.50 to\$1.25

WIRE MATS—A great range of sizes in these excellent mat styles. Prices are very small. Mats last a lifetime. From \$6.00 to\$1.25

RUBBER MATS—In rubber mats we show two lines at \$2.25 and\$1.25

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Yes, let us send you an interesting new book on homefurnishing, free. This is our new 1909 Catalogue—the finest Catalogue of homefurnishings published in Canada. It is a 300-page booklet brimful of useful information to every keeper of a home or prospective housekeeper. The book brings you into close touch with the largest homefurnishing store in Western Canada, and you can order from this book, through the mail order department, with absolute assurance of perfect satisfaction. Send your name for a copy TODAY.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

All the newspapers in the Northwest are just now chatting about old-time weather conditions, and we find the following in the Spokane Chronicle, which has a pertinent interest:

When Edwin Eells, said to be the oldest white person born in the state, told the Pierce County Pioneer's Association that in 1846 the snow began falling in this section in November and remained on the ground until March; that "trenches had to be dug to windows to let in the light," and that part of the snow "reached to the eaves of the houses," he made it possible at least for the average man to feel that snow hardly up to the shoulders isn't such a bad thing after all. Still, Mr. Eells' statement isn't as bad as it may seem to be. When he says the snow was piled around the windows until it shut the light out, and up around the eaves of houses, he is not speaking of sky scrapers, and it is comforting to know that he isn't, for if snow should be piled up to the eaves of one of Seattle's big houses now, hotscatches wouldn't do much good.

A unique congress assembled in London a few days ago. Forty delegates, representing all the more important countries in the world met to open the first international conference to establish a code of rules for air navigation: A London correspondent recently cabled explanatory of the meeting:

According to the members of the congress, nearly all of whom are experts in aeronautics, the meeting is necessary because up to the present time nobody has really a "right to fly" across the occupied land, the world in this respect being governed by the Roman law which gives every landowner the right to the space above his land "up to the sky" and under it. Landowners at present objecting to aerial flights above their property could obtain an injunction at any time. There must be an international agreement about this, declares Gen. Baden-Powell, since it is evident that flying machines are here to stay. Other questions to be discussed are how the customs offices will be affected, whether machines can be stopped from flying above fortifications, what should be the rights of the road in the upper air and what statutes should be advised regarding articles dropped from the air craft. The congress, which will last three days, will have no right, of course, to enact any rules or laws, but its decisions are certain to be taken into consideration by the legislators who shortly will be called upon to act. The announcement of the opening of the congress tersely states that its object is to "discuss the art, science, law and business of flying."

That British Columbia is a highly favored land, compared with communities closely adjacent will be made clear from the following which we find in a recent issue of the Spokane Spokesman-Review:

No more midnight suppers for the homeless men who sleep next the big stoves in the Billy Sunday tabernacle. Every morning the men will be awakened and given breakfast. The spot or in tickets good at down town restaurants, but this will be the only meal of the day that charity will provide for the thousand or so penniless ones who have, flocked to the shelter of the big frame building. After providing two meals a day for the men for several days, while the homeless came in ever-increasing numbers, the ministerial association held a conference with the city authorities and agreed on a plan of economy, by which the limited funds at hand can be made to go further. The ministerial association agrees to provide shelter for the night for all the men and a breakfast for 400 of them, the city to afford food for the rest. The last of the suppers was served to more than 800 last night sandwiches, coffee and cake being doled out to the men who formed a long broad line stretching entirely around the auditorium. The crowd was much smaller than on the night before, when a supper more elaborate than usual was served to 1250 men by the forces under the command of Dr. T. Gordon McPherson of the tabernacle restaurant.

Chicago is now universally recognized as the Home of Novelty, and it is therefore that not surprising that one of its many "professors" should now come forward with a new remedy for consumption. To quote from the Chicago News:

The blood of pigs, medically prepared, is the newest cure for consumptives in incipient stages of the disease, according to Dr. Daniel E. Ricardo of the faculty of the Post-graduate hospital, who yesterday discussed the revelations made by Dr. R. C. Rosenberg of Jefferson college, Philadelphia. Dr. Rosenberg's announcement that tuberculosis first manifests itself in the blood of the patient, elicited from Dr. Ricardo an admission that for the last three years he has been working on the same theory and has been treating tubercular patients with blood foods. "There is no longer any doubt that tuberculosis starts in the blood," said Dr. Ricardo. "I have treated nearly fifty cases in Chicago in the last three years and I am convinced of it. From the first I saw the tubercular bacilli in the blood had caused an impoverishment of the red corpuscles. In addition to the regular antitoxin treatment I have administered blood foods. I have found that pigs' blood is of the highest value in these cases. Pigs' blood contains more hemoglobin than that of cows. Cattle are subject to tuberculosis while I never heard of a case of the disease among swine."

The steamer Fukui Maru, the Japanese steamer delayed by collision with Princess Royal at Vancouver, reached Yokohama yesterday from Vancouver and Seattle.

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FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Tuesday, January 19, 1869.

"Swelling buds and blowing roses"—Vegetation about Victoria is putting out shoots and tendrils, young blades of grass are peeping out of the ground, roses are bursting into full bloom and fruit trees budding. What a glorious climate this lovely island possesses.

Earthquakes—From a paper recently published in San Francisco on this subject, induced by the late violent shocks, we call the following facts which will be read with interest by our readers: From 1769, the period at which the country was first settled, up to 1812 there is no tradition or record of any shocks. In the latter year there was a very severe shock on a Sunday morning, which threw down a church and other buildings in the southern part of the State, and caused many lives to be lost. From that year to 1865 no material damage was done or alarm created by the earthquakes occurring between the dates.

The Ajax will be looked for tomorrow. She is a large propeller and will go into Esquimalt.

Outside—The brig Robert Coowan, from the Sandwich Islands, was reported outside last evening.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Sir Frederick Bridge is the subject of a paper in the January "Woman at Home," and the writer, Mr. Matthew Cripps, gives some examples of Sir Frederick's wit. Once he was at a Philharmonic concert, and directly in front of him sat a charming lady with a delightful but tremendous chapeau. It blocked Sir Frederick's view of the platform. After dodging about for some time from one side to the other, like the long-haired man of yore, he remarked to his companion: "If I had known as much as I do now I would have brought the library steps with me." One of Sir Frederick's little stories is in connection with the Wesleyan Hymn-book. It is a "hit" at the Editorial Committee. They put before him a tune which they claimed to be of Handel derivation. Sir Frederick thought otherwise—in fact, he sent it back with the caustic comment that Handel would turn to his grave every time it was sung. But the Committee would not be denied, for they submitted it once more, with the allurement that if he would only include it a "pianissimo" should be marked against it "so as not to disturb Handel."

At one of the Coronation Choir dinners Sir Frederick Bridge sang in a falsetto voice a little parody entitled "Lobby in our Abbey," to the tune of "Sally in our Alley." It was written by Sir Frederick at a time when Mr. Labouchere resided near the Abbey. There are three verses in all and the last is as follows:

The Ministers and members all
Made game of a truthful Lobby,
Though that for him 'tis said they'd be
A sleepy set, and flabby.
And when their seven long years are out,
They hope to bury Lobby;
Ah! then how peacefully he'll lie—
But not our Abbey.

A Welsh magazine published in 1836, announced the marriage at Llanbadarn Fawr, near Aberystwyth, of Mr. Abraham James and Miss Jones, with the remark that the bridegroom was fifteen years of age and the bride sixteen. Mr. and Mrs. James lived happily together at Dolbont and Glanfraed, carrying on a business of tanning and farming for fifty-five years until the husband's death. Mrs. James passed away this month at the age of eighty-eight. They had eleven children, and are survived by forty-two grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren. Two of the sons became Mayors of Aberystwyth.

The Prince of Wales, like most sailors is a man of a simple turn of mind, says the "Bystander." He knows what he wants, and when once he has decided on a path for himself deviates neither to the right nor left. For the rest he is extremely reserved. The public knows little more of him than that he is, after Lord de Grey and Mr. Walter Pater, the best shot in the kingdom, that he hates a "ruse," and is a devoted father. The Princess has all the high domestic virtues. She makes herself very agreeable, does plain needlework at home, and teaches her daughters to do likewise, and is genuinely compassionate towards the poor and suffering. Her charity takes a practical, not a sentimental, form, and I could tell of very many kind things the Princess has done in the most unostentatious way to bring happiness to those who are in need. "A regular little mother," as someone described her, she is ever anxious in her method of bringing up Prince Edward. Said a certain Prince and Princess of Wales were in the colonies "How glad you will be to have your parents back!" "Oh, I shall," was the somewhat dubious reply; "but you know mother's rather trying sometimes."

A return of rates in a number of English towns in the year ending March next exhibits again what has been going on for several years—the tendency for local charges to rise in amount. Five boroughs—East Ham, Halifax, Norwich, Swansea, and Wolverhampton—pay between 8s and 9s in the £1, that in the eastern city being only 2d below a sovereign. Rates of over 8s in the £1 are levied at Buncup, Bridgwater, Devbury, Hull, Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Northampton, Salford, Southampton, Stafford, Wakefield, Wigan, and Preston. There are many more in the 7s to 8s list. Oxford is in the lowest rated in over seventy large boroughs, the charge there being only 4s 6d a drop of 3d in the £1 on last year. Lancaster (4s 10d) is the only other town under 5s. In ten watering-places taken the lowest rated is Bournemouth, which maintains its old 3s; Southampton, 4s 4d; and Tunbridge Wells, 5s 9d. The Eastbourne rate is down 2½d this year; three of the ten places remain as before; the other six are up—Belfast Whig.

Out of the 130,000,000 cotton spindles throughout the world, 55,000,000 are in England. In London, 800,000,000 eggs are consumed yearly, which weight 60,000 tons and cost the eaters \$20,000,000. St. Thomas will have Sunday street cars.

BRITISH OPINION

London Standard:—Only when this truth is digested can any profitable endeavour be made to estimate the value of Lord Morley's reforms; or, to speak more correctly, the reforms which he and Lord Minto are prepared to carry through. It is because the east is not the west that many people with a long experience of Indian affairs doubt the wisdom of legislation making the appointment of Indians to the executive councils compulsory. For precisely the same reason not a few altogether object to the very wide application of the elective system as a means of filling seats in the legislative councils allotted to unofficial members. Something was said in these columns about the executive councils on Monday, and the constitution of the other councils may now be considered. In collating Lord Morley's speech, and the dispatch he sent to India a month ago, with the correspondence, it is curious to find so many conflicts between the views held by highly competent authorities in India and the decisions which have finally been arrived at. We find the Indian Government in October confessing itself unable, with the materials at hand, to make any definite proposal for the election of landlords to the councils, nor is it probable, it adds, that any uniform system would be feasible throughout India. The question of a Mahometan electorate, it is said, presents much the same difficulties. It was only in regard to the "professional middle class" that a general extension of the elective principle was thought desirable. In November Lord Morley came to the conclusion that an elaborate and complicated system of election by colleges—to be applied to all classes—offered an expedient by which the objections to nomination might be avoided. Such a system, he holds, might be adopted in the more advanced provinces, and by degrees elsewhere. As an argument in favour of this proposal he referred to the existing district boards and municipalities. All this is in his dispatch. In his speech in the House of Lords he developed his meaning by reference to the measure carried out more than twenty years ago by Lord Ripon, "as an instrument of political and popular education." The implied inference was that the immense success which had attended the adoption of the elective system in the case of district boards and municipalities warranted the hope that it would answer equally well for legislative councils; and that the present reforms, so far as this point is concerned, furnish an even better instrument of political and popular education. Turn to that part of the Blue-book which gives the opinions of district officers and heads of provincial administration, and see what is said by men on whom the burden of British rule most directly falls. "It is needless," writes the Punjab Government, "to discuss the suggestions for electoral colleges and other methods of election as the weight of opinion in the provinces is in favour of nomination by the Lieutenant-Governor." Election is condemned as unsuitable and distasteful to respectable candidates and productive of many abuses. Major Fox-Strangways, Raja Aurangzeb Khan's friend, holds that the principle of election is absolutely foreign to the traditions of any Eastern nation. The people are not ready, Colonel H. S. P. Davies, another district officer writes, to receive the principle of election on a popular basis. To Major Popham Young, if we may quote a general opinion, "it seems that the very structure contemplated by the Government will inevitably collapse one day and bury in its ruins many of the district officer but all that the district officer has achieved."

One might go on citing the opinions of practical experts not only in the Punjab, but also in other provinces—though the correspondence is still incomplete—which tend to show either that the elective principle is entirely unsuited to local conditions or that it can only be introduced without grave risks being incurred, only tentatively. As for the supposed success of Lord Ripon's measures, the Blue-book affords ample proof that they were in too many cases a hopeless failure. There is almost as strong an objection taken to the surrender of the official majority in the provincial legislative councils; which Lord Morley will permit, though he is not prepared to see the Government out-voted in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. But we have directed attention to the Blue-book not so much with a view to pronouncing a wholesale condemnation of a scheme which, which, it may be, will survive hostile criticism, but to emphasise the need of further consideration in regard to some of its features. It cannot be carried into operation without statutory sanction; and there is still plenty of time to modify it. We must also deprecate the too hasty impression that, even if faulty in some respects, it has the conspicuous advantage of having already secured the enthusiastic approval of the Indian people. Only last June the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces reported that in this part of India, among the discontented class, Lord Minto's proposals were "held up as a piece of political eye-wash, intended, while it gratified the subjects, to give us only the shadow." It is incredible that the changes introduced by Lord Morley can have entirely upset this not very flattering appreciation. On the contrary, we believe that our original comment on the scheme was not far wrong. At the best it will only be accepted as an earnest of better things to come. We have heard what Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale thinks. That gentleman is described by the Indian Government as a representative of the better informed section of Indian publicists. He now says the scheme is a good one, but it will not receive a fair trial unless the partition of Bengal, "the ray of the chief," is cancelled. It is easy to see what that means; and the question arises, is it worth while, in a futile attempt at conciliation, to weaken the prestige and authority of the British Raj?

The French steamer Amiral Duperre, from Antwerp and Dunkirk for this port, by way of the Orient, reached Colombo, Ceylon, yesterday.

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have become monks. Among the monks of the famous Abbey of Benzon, at Seckau, in Germany, are (or were not long ago) Prince Edward of Schomburg-Hartenstein and Prince Philip of Hohenlohe, who but a few years ago were among the brightest ornaments of the court of Berlin. Father Sebastian was known to the world as Baron von Oer, a dashing army officer; and Father Nicholas is Baron von Salls-Soglio. The abbey porter is one of the greatest nobles of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Baron von Drals.—Westminster Gazette.

Ages of Nobel Prize Winners
Our remark the other day that Professor Ernest Rutherford, winner of the Nobel prize for chemistry this year is "probably the youngest" * * * scientist upon whom this high honor has been bestowed" has prompted Miss C. A. Barnfoot to send us a few facts and figures taken from the Nobel publications. The average age of a Nobel prize winner has been fifty-seven years four months; this calculation takes no account of the 1908 awards. The physics prize winners are, taken in order of age, the youngest of them is Mme. Curie, born in 1867, and receiving conjointly with her late husband and Mr. Henri Becquerel, the physics prize in 1903, which would make her thirty-six at the time.—Westminster Gazette.

The ship Glory of the Seas was towed from Seattle to Nanaimo yesterday for coal, and the barge Hadyn Brown arrived at the Sound port. The British ship Rowena, Capt. Hunter, 41 days from Tocapilla in ballast for Royal Roads passed in last night and is expected in Royal Roads early this morning.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine & Malt on every box. 25¢

FOR SALE At a bargain, new modern six roomed house with bathroom and large basement. Extra fine finish and furnished throughout.

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ALL STRICTLY FRESH

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Grass will not grow on a boat painted with it, and after a season the boat will be practically as clean as when first painted. It is an English Copper Paint, and is largely used by the Royal Navy.

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Largest and best collection of Roses in the Province. Large stock of well-grown Fruit Trees, Berry-bearing, Green, Gold and Silver variegated Hollies, Green, Blue and Golden Cypress, Laurels, Bays, Cedars, Araucarias, Yews, Arbutus, Rhododendrons and General Nursery Stock.

Oakland Nursery Comp'y

A. OHLSON, Proprietor

1580 HILLSIDE AVENUE Phone A900

Old Mother Hubbard used to look in her cupboard For some wanted a change for each day. But it all looked so tough that she threw out the stuff. She now eats at

POODLE DOG CAFE

The ladies of Victoria are finding this restaurant under its new and capable management an ideal place to lunch or dine.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER 5 to 8 p.m., 50c. **THE MERCHANTS' LUNCH SERVED DAILY** Special, 25c

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S.S. Chippewa leaves daily, except Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

The World Moves

And so do we. Trucks for handling baggage, furniture or heavy materials at \$1.50 per hour.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

Telephone 129.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Public Schools Open

All public schools will be open on Monday morning.

Church Notices

Those interested are reminded that church services for the winter in the Sunday Colonist must be received not later than 10 p.m., Friday night.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society

A meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society will be held on Monday, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock in the city hall. Members are requested to attend.

Meeting at Harmony Hall

Mrs. Humphreys, of Seattle, will have charge of the afternoon and evening meeting today at Harmony hall, View street.

The School Trusteeship.

Owing to the fact that a doubt has arisen as to the eligibility of Mr. J. Tait for election as school trustee, he will not take his seat. A new election will be necessary.

Offeratories in Aid of Missions.

The Epiphany offeratories in aid of missions will be made at today's services in all the Anglican churches in this diocese. St. John's, of this city, alone excepted.

To Speak Today.

Sergeant Major Schoof addresses the 4 o'clock men's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium this afternoon and lectures in the same place tomorrow evening.

Evangelist to Speak.

Mr. G. C. Cross, an American evangelist, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church this evening, while he will also deliver an address on Wednesday evening next in the church lecture room under the auspices of the C.E. Sunday school teachers.

To Deliver Paper.

At the regular meeting of the Natural History society to be held on Monday evening at eight o'clock in their rooms, Carnegie library, the Rev. Canon Beaulieu will read a paper entitled: "The Mendel Theory; Its Possible Influence in Race Formation."

To Speak on Earthquakes.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will deliver an address upon earthquakes at the meeting of the Presbyterian Club at the weekly meeting in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening. Songs and recitations from the lighter features of the evening's entertainment.

In Aid of Italian Sufferers.

Rev. Father Brabant, administrator of this diocese, has issued instructions that all parishioners shall be notified at today's services that collections will be taken up on Sunday next throughout the diocese in aid of the sufferers from earthquake and fire in Southern Italy.

Sanich Conservatives

The annual meeting of the Sanich Conservative association will be held in Royal Oak school house on Tuesday, January 19th, at 8 p.m. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and also ten delegates to the annual meeting of the B.C. Conservative association. All Conservatives are invited to attend.

British Israel Society

The British Israel class will resume their meetings on Monday, Jan. 18 at 8 p.m. in the educational room of the Young Men's Christian association, Broad street, weather permitting. The "Universal Week of Prayer," a witnessing (Is. 41, 8, 9 and 43.10, 21) to our Israelitish origin, will be the subject for study.

Farmers' Institute Meeting

The annual meeting of the Victoria Farmers' Institute was held in Royal Oak school house last Monday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. G. Quick; vice president, J. E. Nicholson; secretary, treasurer, Chas. E. King; directors: Messrs. J. P. Merriman, W. E. Loveland, P. D. Goepel, Wm. Campbell, H. E. Tanner, C. B. Jones, S. Cameron, S. McCulloch, A. E. Gale and Fred Furgerson. The institute will not hold the usual annual basket social and dance at Saanichton this year, but instead will hold a series of social meetings in various parts of the district.

Low Ocean and Rail Rates

A substantial reduction in west-bound rail rates in connection with prepaid second class Atlantic rates has been made. E. E. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship agent, has been advised that the rate hereafter from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., to Victoria will be \$64 compared with the old rate of \$71.50. The colonist rates remain the same at \$40.55 from St. John, and \$41.55 from Halifax in connection with Atlantic steamer prepaid business. A passenger can now travel from Liverpool or London to Victoria, steamer on the ocean and colonist on rail, for the low figure of \$68.35.

Railway Starts Farm

Hereafter the Northern Pacific railway company will put no faith in the quality of eggs purchased for its dining car service. Nor will the vegetables and other seasonal products purchased, find a place on the company's menu. Instead, all the eggs and fresh vegetables used on the diners will be obtained from a farm which the company has started at Kent, Washington, and a bakery and commissary department has been opened in Seattle. On the poultry farm have been placed 8,000 hens whose product will be solely for the benefit of the traveling public and a full line of vegetables will also be secured from the farm. To H. J. Tait, superintendent of the dining car service, the company is due this new departure in railway operation.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 5 p. m., January 16, 1909.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is falling in advance of an extensive storm area which is now centered off Vancouver Island. It is likely to cause high southerly winds on the Straits and Sound and is now causing a strong southerly gale on the coast. The temperature is still decidedly low throughout Cassiar and the Yukon, and Dawson reports 60 below zero. Zero temperatures have again been general in the Prairie provinces.

TEMPERATURE.

| | Min. | Max. |
|---------------------|-------------|------|
| Vancouver | 21 | 41 |
| New Westminster | 20 | 38 |
| Rainbow | 12 | 24 |
| Barkerville | 2 | 10 |
| Fort Simpson | 18 | 24 |
| Atlin | 30 below 20 | 4 |
| Dawson, Y. T. | 60 below 52 | 6 |
| Chetlaw | 14 below 20 | 26 |
| Whitkop, Man. | 14 below 20 | 26 |
| Portland, Ore. | 32 | 42 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 56 | 60 |

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday.
Victoria and Vicinity: Strong winds or gales from the southward, unsettled with rain, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland: Winds mostly easterly and southerly, fresh or high on the gulf, unsettled with rain, not much change in temperature.
SATURDAY.
Highest.....43
Lowest.....31
Mean.....37
Rain, .91 inch.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., January, 1909.

| Date | Time | High | Time | Low | Time | High | Time | Low |
|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | 3:40 | 6:21 | 10:12 | 5:31 | 18:10 | 3:41 | 6:22 | 10:13 |
| 2 | 3:41 | 6:22 | 10:13 | 5:32 | 18:11 | 3:42 | 6:23 | 10:14 |
| 3 | 3:42 | 6:23 | 10:14 | 5:33 | 18:12 | 3:43 | 6:24 | 10:15 |
| 4 | 3:43 | 6:24 | 10:15 | 5:34 | 18:13 | 3:44 | 6:25 | 10:16 |
| 5 | 3:44 | 6:25 | 10:16 | 5:35 | 18:14 | 3:45 | 6:26 | 10:17 |
| 6 | 3:45 | 6:26 | 10:17 | 5:36 | 18:15 | 3:46 | 6:27 | 10:18 |
| 7 | 3:46 | 6:27 | 10:18 | 5:37 | 18:16 | 3:47 | 6:28 | 10:19 |
| 8 | 3:47 | 6:28 | 10:19 | 5:38 | 18:17 | 3:48 | 6:29 | 10:20 |
| 9 | 3:48 | 6:29 | 10:20 | 5:39 | 18:18 | 3:49 | 6:30 | 10:21 |
| 10 | 3:49 | 6:30 | 10:21 | 5:40 | 18:19 | 3:50 | 6:31 | 10:22 |
| 11 | 3:50 | 6:31 | 10:22 | 5:41 | 18:20 | 3:51 | 6:32 | 10:23 |
| 12 | 3:51 | 6:32 | 10:23 | 5:42 | 18:21 | 3:52 | 6:33 | 10:24 |
| 13 | 3:52 | 6:33 | 10:24 | 5:43 | 18:22 | 3:53 | 6:34 | 10:25 |
| 14 | 3:53 | 6:34 | 10:25 | 5:44 | 18:23 | 3:54 | 6:35 | 10:26 |
| 15 | 3:54 | 6:35 | 10:26 | 5:45 | 18:24 | 3:55 | 6:36 | 10:27 |
| 16 | 3:55 | 6:36 | 10:27 | 5:46 | 18:25 | 3:56 | 6:37 | 10:28 |
| 17 | 3:56 | 6:37 | 10:28 | 5:47 | 18:26 | 3:57 | 6:38 | 10:29 |
| 18 | 3:57 | 6:38 | 10:29 | 5:48 | 18:27 | 3:58 | 6:39 | 10:30 |
| 19 | 3:58 | 6:39 | 10:30 | 5:49 | 18:28 | 3:59 | 6:40 | 10:31 |
| 20 | 3:59 | 6:40 | 10:31 | 5:50 | 18:29 | 4:00 | 6:41 | 10:32 |
| 21 | 4:00 | 6:41 | 10:32 | 5:51 | 18:30 | 4:01 | 6:42 | 10:33 |
| 22 | 4:01 | 6:42 | 10:33 | 5:52 | 18:31 | 4:02 | 6:43 | 10:34 |
| 23 | 4:02 | 6:43 | 10:34 | 5:53 | 18:32 | 4:03 | 6:44 | 10:35 |
| 24 | 4:03 | 6:44 | 10:35 | 5:54 | 18:33 | 4:04 | 6:45 | 10:36 |
| 25 | 4:04 | 6:45 | 10:36 | 5:55 | 18:34 | 4:05 | 6:46 | 10:37 |
| 26 | 4:05 | 6:46 | 10:37 | 5:56 | 18:35 | 4:06 | 6:47 | 10:38 |
| 27 | 4:06 | 6:47 | 10:38 | 5:57 | 18:36 | 4:07 | 6:48 | 10:39 |
| 28 | 4:07 | 6:48 | 10:39 | 5:58 | 18:37 | 4:08 | 6:49 | 10:40 |
| 29 | 4:08 | 6:49 | 10:40 | 5:59 | 18:38 | 4:09 | 6:50 | 10:41 |
| 30 | 4:09 | 6:50 | 10:41 | 6:00 | 18:39 | 4:10 | 6:51 | 10:42 |
| 31 | 4:10 | 6:51 | 10:42 | 6:01 | 18:40 | 4:11 | 6:52 | 10:43 |

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.
The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

THE MAILS

Vancouver and the East
Closes—Daily at 11.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m., except Sunday.
Due—2.30 p.m., except Tuesday, and 7 p.m. daily.

United Kingdom and Foreign
Closes—11.30 p.m. except Sunday and 1.30 p.m.
Due—Daily at 7 p.m.

United States Via Seattle.
Closes—Daily at 3 p.m.
Due—Daily at 2 p.m.

United States via Vancouver
Closes—Daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 p.m.
Due—6 p.m. daily.

Alberni
Closes—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. By steamer, 1, 10, 20.
Due—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. By steamer, 6, 18, 27.

Telephone Service Hampered
The high wind on Friday and yesterday put many telephone lines out of business, more particularly in the city and neighboring sections. Efforts were made to restore the service but last night there were several lines still out of business.

Hoch der Kaiser.

It is proposed to celebrate the birthday of Emperor William of Germany which falls upon Wednesday the 27th instant with unusual éclat at the Empress hotel, the chair being taken by the German Consul, Mr. Carl Loewenberg. The great dining-room of the hotel will be most elaborately decorated and the 60 or 80 guests who are expected to be present will have every imaginable opportunity for displaying their patriotic enthusiasm.

St. Andrew's Society Social
On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, the St. Andrew's society will give their monthly concert and dance in the A. O. U. W. hall. A good programme has been prepared. Will Brown, the Scottish comedian will appear in character. The dance programme is as follows: Grand march and Cossack circle, waltz, Highland scottische, waltz, lancers, Scotch reel, waltz, ladies' choice; patronella, quadrille, minuet, two-step, waltz, lancers, Highland scottische, waltz.

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That you can send a parcel weighing ten pounds to any part of the city for ten cents.

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Repairing and Remodelling Jewelry a Specialty Here

in our Manufacturing Department. Even the smallest order receives our prompt personal attention

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THE COLONIST OFFICE

TIMBER WANTED

I have buyers for several good tracts of accessible Fir and Cedar, either water or railroad. Owners who know what they possess and can show evidence of a good proposition, are respectfully requested to see or write,

EDWARD J. SKEANS,
317 Crown Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

SACRED CONCERT

For the past few weeks the choir of the Centennial Methodist Church have been practising for a sacred concert which will be given in the church on Wednesday the 27th inst. They will be assisted by some of the best local talent and a treat is in store for all those who attend. Tickets may be had from the members of the choir.

Are you wanting reliable English Goods, if so go to the Beehive, Douglas street, for English Hosiery; it cannot be beaten; fine Cashmere now 20c; perfect fitting Corsets now from 60c up; stylish Blouses, all up-to-date designs, from \$1.00.

"The Gleaners" is the title of a splendid engraving now being shown by the Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd., local agents for the Art Union of London. This is given to all subscribers to the union of one guinea (\$5.25), with the chance of one of many prizes. The engraving alone is worth about \$10.00.

Having secured a \$3,000 bankrupt stock of cut glass of the latest Libby designs, to clear quickly, space being limited, I intend to dispose of the whole at auction at my store, Yates street, commencing Saturday, Jan. 23, and continuing until all is disposed of. This is the chance of a lifetime to get the very best goods at your own price. W. H. Pennock.

TO SEATTLE, 25c.

S.S. Chippewa leaves daily, except Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

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Is another good alarm clock. The sounder is a small metal drum and horn, instead of a bell as in ordinary clocks. The sound produced, while no louder than that of a bell alarm, is more effective. TRY A PHONO if you find you are getting used to the clock you have and it doesn't rouse you as easily as it used to. PHONOS wake people. The price of this clock is....\$3.00

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Nutritious, Wholesome,
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Toasted Baffs
Toasted Buns
Toasted Crumpets
Toasted Muffins
Toasted Scones
Hot Meat Pies
Hot Mince Patties
Hot Veal Patties

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Splendid collection of two-year-old plants, including some of the latest creations; clean, healthy stock.

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"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Sensible Gifts in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best for money and long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Turkeys, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

A little goes a long way on the

Classified Page

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THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

CONSERVATIVES READY FOR THE CONVENTION

Delegates From the Local Party Are Nominated

The annual convention of the Provincial Conservative Association will be held next Friday, February 22nd, in the Athletic Association hall, in the Duck Block, Broad street. The delegates will arrive from all parts of the province on Thursday next and some 250 delegates are expected to be present.

At the last convention held in Vancouver it was decided to meet at Revelstoke, but the executive decided that as the members for the constituencies would be attending the opening session of parliament that it would be better to hold the convention in Victoria.

The Victoria Conservative Association held their meeting to select delegates in Labor hall on Friday evening and the names of the delegates to attend the convention were nominated as follows:

Col. E. G. Prior, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., J. L. Beckwith, R. F. Green, E. E. Leason, F. Davey, Ed Bragg, Watson Clark, J. Hazzard, James Foran, A. G. Sargison, G. Walker, S. Douglas, Capt. McIntosh, A. W. Elliot, J. Morris, W. T. Hardaker, Geo. Blake, J. P. Burgess, E. Martin, Geo. Anderson, C. M. Cookson, J. W. Bolden, Geo. Penketh, A. C. Burdick, H. Maynard, Ald. Mable, H. Callow, Wm. Hlakemore, J. H. Brown, John Dean, K. Courtney, H. Rivers, C. H. Revycomb, Ridgway, Wilson, H. H. Malony, William Brown, H. H. McDonald, Reg. Hayward, L. S. Eaton.

Alternates—P. J. Riddell, F. S. Barnard, J. A. Mara, T. Palmer, H. D. McDowall, H. M. Grahame, R. W. Perry, L. Tait, Jno. Murray, F. Leroy, W. P. Gooch, J. J. Connell, T. Palmer, H. Monteith, F. Hillgar, Geo. Frazer, J. Multhead.

The convention will assemble at 10 o'clock Friday. In the absence of G. H. Barnard, M. P., who has gone to Ottawa to assume his parliamentary duties, the chair will be taken by Vice President Woodworth. The local association have appointed a reception committee under H. F. W. Behnson, M.P.P. It is composed of Messrs. V. H. Price, R. F. Green, A. C. Burdick, L. S. Eaton, Geo. Penketh, J. L. Beckwith, Geo. Blake, Frank Davey, A. C. Martin and J. A. Mara. This com-

Do You Know

That you can send a parcel weighing ten pounds to any part of the city for ten cents.

Telephone 129

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Always Open.

In Aid of Widow

A benefit entertainment will be given by the local lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters in A. O. U. W. hall next Saturday evening in aid of the widow and children of the late J. G. Thompson, a member of the order. A matinee to take the form of a pantomime will be held in the afternoon.

Fence Breaking.

John Hunter was charged with breaking the fence round a Chinaman's property in Cedar Hill road in the police court yesterday. The Chinamen say that he used the boards for building a hen house. This is denied, and a remand was granted to permit Hunter to get his witnesses.

COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR COMING MEETING

Meets Friday in Two Sessions and at Luncheon Hears Richardson

Mayor Nicholson, of Ladysmith, who is also the president of the Board of Trade, has been chosen as the board's representative at the Island Development Conference and luncheon on Friday next, while Mr. W. R. Armstrong will represent North Saanich, Mr. L. H. Solly, the E. & N. land grant concession and Mr. R. Marpole, the E. & N. and C.P.R. railway systems. As the great majority of the delegates to this important function will be in town on Thursday, it is suggested that Mr. W. J. Sutton, M.E., F.R.G.S., the able and popular geologist of the Wellington Coal Company should be invited to deliver a seasonal address at the Board of Trade rooms upon Thursday evening, the 21st inst.

Mr. Sutton is at the present time in town and would, no doubt, at once comply with the request, as in all probability no man living possesses so intimate and so extensive a knowledge of this island and of its manifold resources. The luncheon tickets, \$1.00 each, are now in the hands of the members of the reception committee, from whom, or from the secretary of the Board of Trade, they can be readily obtained.

The programme for this first meeting of delegates with the view of organizing a Vancouver Island Development Association, is as follows:

10:30 a.m.—Meeting in Board of Trade rooms for election of officers and organization affairs generally. Mr. Thos. Richardson will be present and address the meeting.

1 p.m.—Luncheon at the Empress Hotel. Address by Mr. Richardson.

3 p.m.—Meeting in Board of Trade rooms. Evolution of method for the development of Vancouver Island.

All the delegates who come from outside points will be the guests of the Board of Trade during their stay in the city and will be handsomely lodged in the Empress Hotel.

Council Sworn In.

Mayor Hall and the members of the new council were sworn in yesterday morning by County Court Judge Lampman. The affair was devoid of incident, his honor contenting himself with congratulating them and expressing the hope that they would not find their duties too onerous.

Sworn in Tomorrow.

The newly elected reeve and councillors of the Oak Bay municipality will be sworn in before Judge Lampman at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Their first meeting will take place in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock at the new school house, Oak Bay avenue. It is expected that the proceedings will be, to a large extent, of a routine character, such as the drafting of committees and the dealing with other formal details in connection with organization.

Donations Received

The following list of donations have been gratefully received by the management of the Aged Woman's Home for Christmas and during the last month: Messrs. Hooper & Watkins, cash, \$253; A. B. Fraser, Jr., \$25; R. L. Drury, \$50; a friend of Mrs. Carlick, \$5; L. N. Conyers, \$10; J. H. Bagshaw, \$5; Thomas Styles, \$2; J. J. Todd, \$5; friends, \$15; Mrs. Chapman (Fort Rupert), \$1; Mrs. Alex. Young, \$5; Miss O'Reilly, \$10; Mrs. McTavish, \$5; Mr. Fernie, \$10; Mrs. C. F. Todd, \$5; Taylor Milling Co., picture moulding; Mrs. Munroe, invalid's chair and six tins tomatoes; Shawinigan Lake Mill Co., two loads mill-wood; Mrs. Elliott, preserved fruit; Mrs. Wm. E. B. McKay, magazines; Mrs. Fred Landsberg, syrup, oranges, sack sugar and box tea; Mrs. Vigor, 5 lbs. tea and tin candy; Mrs. Carne, Xmas cake and sponge cake; Mrs. Fred Davey, sugar, tea and Xmas cake; Mrs. Templeman, one turkey; Mrs. Thomas Shotbolt, two dressing gowns; Mrs. (Dr.) E. Hall, two lbs. tea; Mrs. Dixie Ross, one turkey; Mrs. Laurie (Gladstone avenue), social teas, 1 lb. tea, 2 boxes figs, candies and oranges; Mrs. G. W. Wynne, sack sugar and 2 lbs. tea; Mrs. J. Sommers (Yates street), table oilcloth and jar of honey; Mrs. F. Barnard, box oranges; Mrs. A. Lee, 2 tins pineapple, raisins and jar of jam; Young Ladies' First Baptist church, fruit and dowers; Robert Porter and Sons, geese; Goodacre & Sons, geese; B. C. Market, geese; Mrs. Goodacre, half dozen linen table cloths, one dozen tea, towels and presents to all the inmates; Hon. James Dunsinuir, five tons coal; P. R. Stewart, one box oranges and box of apples; Holland Bros. candy, raisins, grapes, oranges and celery; H. D. Helmcken, 2 boxes bon bons; Knight's Book and Stationery Co., magazines; Mrs. Wm. Grant, presents to all the inmates.

ELECTION RESULTS IN NEAR MUNICIPALITIES

Large Vote Polled in South Saanich—Composition of Council

A large vote was polled yesterday in South Saanich and the composition of the council for this year is as follows:

Reeve—F. Quick, by acclamation.
Councillors—For Ward 1, John Nicholson; Ward 2, E. B. Sewell; Ward 3, Robert Scott; Ward 4, Charles Jones; Ward 5, J. C. Mannix; Ward 6, H. F. Holden.
School Trustees—J. H. Dunn and S. M. Garland.

The pound by-law was carried by a vote of 292 for as against 207 in opposition.

In North Saanich.

The election results in North Saanich were as follows:

Reeve—George Sangster.
Councillors—North Ward, Rufus Horth and Alex. McDonald. South Ward, M. Hewitt and Lewis Herber. School Trustees—C. E. White, Birch; J. W. Brethour; George Sangster.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Stebbings

The funeral of the late Jannette Stebbings took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Byron street, at 2:30. There was a large gathering of friends, the late Miss Stebbings having been widely known and a general favorite with all who knew her. The Rev. T. E. Holling conducted the funeral service and made touching reference to the lovable Christian character of the deceased young lady and gave words of comfort to the bereaved family. Mr. Curry rendered the hymn "Jesus Promised Me a Home Over There," which was a favorite of the late Miss Stebbings. Other hymns sung were "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "There is a Land That is Fairer Than Day." It was a very impressive service and was closed by everyone present repeating the 23rd psalm, "The Lord is My Shepherd." Many beautiful floral tributes were presented, showing the love and esteem in which the deceased was held. The cortege proceeded to Ross Bay cemetery, where internment took place. J. P. Belbin, T. P. R. Oyster, E. Nicholas, A. G. Tait, P. W. Townsend and T. Ash were pallbearers.

Tronson

The death of Edward John Tronson, who came out to this province in the year 1864, and settled in the neighborhood of Vernon, which was formerly known as Priest's Valley, in the Okanagan district, and near the head of Okanagan lake, occurred during Friday night in the Provincial Jubilee Hospital where he has been under treatment during the past five months. The deceased, who was very well known throughout the province and highly respected, was in the 67th year of his age. He was among the earliest settlers in the Okanagan valley, and particularly during the past few years, has been the scene of so many and such marked transformations and improvements, and leaves considerable property. He spent a couple of months with an old friend of his, Mr. Thos. Ellis, at the latter's residence in this city, prior to entering the hospital. The funeral will take place at 2:15 o'clock upon Wednesday afternoon next from the British Columbia Funeral parlors, upon Government street, and at 2:30 o'clock at St. John's church, the Rev. A. J. Sankey and being the officiating clergyman. It is expected that several of his friends in the Okanagan valley will be present at the interment.

Smith

The death of Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Smith, of 1224 Fairfield road, took place yesterday morning at St. Joseph's hospital as the result of an operation which was performed on Friday. The deceased, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and in the 47th year of her age, is survived by her husband, six sons and a married daughter, Mrs. Savage, of this city. The funeral will take place from the B. C. Funeral parlors, at 1:30 o'clock, and from the family residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the Rev. Canon Beauland being the officiating clergyman.

Tate

The funeral of Amelia Tate took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence at 526 Langford street and from St. Saviour's church, the Rev. Chas. E. Cooper, being the officiating clergyman. The hearse was covered with flowers, and many relatives and friends including the Work Society and Women's Auxiliary of the church, attended the solemn services in the church and at the graveside, the deceased having been a most highly esteemed member of St. Saviour's congregation. The pallbearers were: Messrs. John F. Anderson, T. Redding, J. Saunders, C. J. Rosedale, W. Mintie and Harry Maynard.

Conlin.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ellen Conlin took place Saturday morning from her son-in-law's residence 823 Broughton street, at 9 o'clock and at the R. C. Cathedral a few minutes later. The Rev. Father Laterne sang high mass and Rev. Father Van Nevel officiated at the grave. All the family except one son was in attendance. The pallbearers were: M. McTiernan, M. Sweeney, F. Geiger, W. A. Rivers, G. J. Johnson, and W. Regan.

Evans.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Naomi Evans, mother of Mrs. J. D. Luty, will leave the residence of her son-in-law 849 Fort street, on Monday afternoon at 2:30. Rev. Leslie Clay will conduct the services.

An inspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate, a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us, year by year, a revenue of pleasurable activity. To have many of these is to be spiritually rich.—R. L. Stevenson.

Do You Know

That you can send a parcel weighing ten pounds to any part of the city for ten cents.

Telephone 129

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Always Open.

"If It's Correct, Christie Has It"

For interesting shoe news

See Christie's Advertisement on Page 3

Annual Stocktaking Sale Will Last Only One Week More

CHRISTIE'S Corner GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS

"If Christie Has It, It's Correct"

SPRING ATTIRE WILL NEED THESE

COAT HANGERS, each 10c, or 3 for 25¢
COAT HANGERS, each 35c, or 3 for \$1.00
TROUSER HANGERS, 20c each, 3 for 50¢
TROUSER HANGERS, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00
COAT AND SKIRT HANGERS, combined, 20c each, or three for 50¢
LOOPS FOR CLOTHES CLOSET DOORS 15¢
BARS FOR CLOTHES CLOSET SHELVES 15¢

DRAKE & HORN HARDWARE MERCHANTS

608 Yates Street

Corner Government Street

Prices and Quality

Of the goods we sell keep us busy all the time at the Anti-Combine Grocery

OUR PRICES:

GINGER SNAPS—Three pounds for...25¢
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER
Per pound35¢
Three pounds for\$1.00
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER—Per lb. 25¢
NICE ONTARIO CHEESE—Per pound 20¢
ROLLED OATS—7 pound paper bag...35¢
SHOULDER HAMS—Per pound.....11¢
PICNIC HAMS—Per pound.....12½¢
HAMS—Royal Brand, per pound.....15¢
NAVEL ORANGES—3 dozen for.....50¢
TAYLOR'S ENGLISH COCOA—2 half-pound tins for.....25¢
MALTA VITA—Per pkt.....10¢
FRESH FINNAN HADDIE—Per lb. 12½¢

A SQUARE DEAL ALL THE TIME

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY

Phones 94 and 133 Corner of Fort and Broad Streets

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN NO. 144
1918 JAN. 17 1919

| CONDENSED MILK, Unsalted. | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | Per Can | Per Lb. | Per Gal. |
| REINDEER MILK | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| GLADSTONE | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| ELGIN | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| OLD SEAL | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| BIRD'S EYE | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| HELVETIA | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| PHILADELPHIA | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| CHALLENGE | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| STERILIZED CREAM, Unsweetened. | | | |
| JERSEY CREAM | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| ST. COLUMBA | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| PREMIER | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| CRANFORD | 11 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |

Which Is Best?

You may need glasses to read the figures, but it is worth while to know which is the best,—so many claim to be so.

"Reindeer" Condensed Milk

is 7½% richer and

"Jersey" Sterilized Cream

is 13% richer.

than the best of the other brands listed in the Government Bulletin.

The figures recorded by the Government establish the "Reindeer" and "Jersey" brands, pre-eminent for quality and uniformity.

The best milk for children.

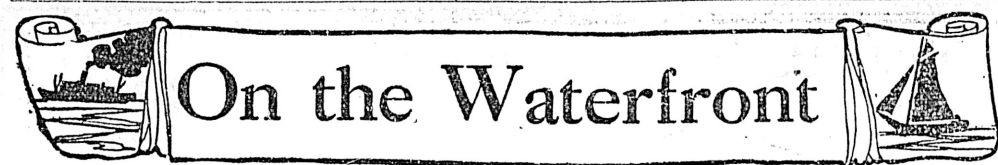
The best for all culinary purposes.

The Truro Condensed Milk Co.

Limited.....TRURO, N.S.

13





KUMERIC IN FROM FAR EAST

Brought Light Cargo and Small Complement of Passengers Across the Pacific

NEWS OF THE ORIENT

Japan Shipped Silk Worth Over \$85,000,000 Last Year

The steamer Kumeric, of the Bank line, Capt. Cowley, reached port yesterday morning from Manila and way ports, calling at Hong Kong, Woosung, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. She brought a small cargo, about 5,000 tons of hemp, tea, rice, curios and general Chinese and Japanese merchandise, including 250 tons for this port. The silk on board totalled 500 bales. The Kumeric had a stormy trip from Yokohama, several gales being encountered and strong head winds experienced throughout the passage. There were but 18 passengers, all Chinese.

A White Elephant.

News was brought by the Kumeric that the plan to send the fast Japanese volunteer steamer Sakura Maru to this port and Seattle in the new trans-Pacific line of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will probably be changed, as the Japanese line has turned the boat back to the government, having found her a most expensive vessel. It was expected that the Formosan government would give a subsidy of \$130,000 to run the steamer to Taipei, but the Formosan authorities refused to do so. Furthermore, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha refused to make use of the steamer, while the Navy and the Imperial Railway Bureau have also declined the request to take over the vessel. The subscribers to the fund for the construction of the steamer are reported to greatly resent the action of the Formosan government, and the new volunteer steamer has become a "white elephant." The government has been endeavoring to find a means for the employment of the steamer but without success. The Sakura Maru, it is pointed out, will be a very expensive steamer to run, consuming as it does 200 tons of coal a day, and is not welcomed anywhere. However, it seems at last the Imperial Government has decided to grant a subsidy of about \$130,000, and to place the steamer at the disposal of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Custom Returns.

According to a return issued by the Yokohama customs house before the Kumeric sailed, the silk shipments from Japan from January 1st, 1937, to December 14th, amounted to nearly ten million kin, the value of \$85,021,567.50 (gold), a record in quantity, but a decrease in value of \$8,000,000 compared with the price brought by a smaller output of silk the previous year. The market was very active and it was expected the quantity shipped the year before would be equalled before New Year's day. The weaving industry in Japan is now suffering from a depression, and the exports of raw silk are growing in consequence.

The Japanese exports for the past year were valued at \$175,000,000 and the imports at \$205,000,000, an increase of \$30,000,000 in imports over exports. It is estimated that during the year Japanese laborers in Canada, the United States and other places abroad sent \$7,500,000 home to Japan, while visitors to Japan expended about \$5,000,000.

Chinese Colonies.

News was brought by the Kumeric that the Chinese government, in view of Russia's success in colonizing Northern Manchuria and Siberia, has been considering measures for colonizing the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria). Japanese papers state that Viceroy Hsu, of Manchuria, appreciating the necessity of settling more people in the Three Provinces, consulted with Mr. Hagiwara on the question when the latter was consul-general in Tokyo. The viceroy, however, has no funds at his disposal available for colonization, and it is believed that Mr. Tung Shao-Yi, the Chinese special envoy now in America, has been asked to negotiate a loan in America to provide a fund for colonizing Manchuria. Viceroy Hsu has addressed a memorial to the government recommending that people in Hunan and Hupei be sent to Manchuria, each family settling in the North being provided with farming implements and travelling expenses. The Japanese papers add that the Russian government has been spending 2,000,000 roubles annually during the past ten years to encourage settlers in Siberia and Northern Manchuria. Each family settling receives for a certain time 400 roubles a year.

Fighting in Formosa.

News of the progress of the fighting and killing of natives in Formosa by the Japanese troops was received by the Kumeric. A Taipei dispatch to the Asahi states that the force sent to suppress the revolt at Kwarekko, reinforced by 800 of the subdued aborigines, attacked the headquarters and the houses of the Shiehikyanus tribe during the night of the 16th, capturing 3,000 koku of rice and millet and 36 fresh human heads. The chief of the tribe has been captured and troops sent from Taipei arrived at Kwarekko on December 17th and those

MADE FAST RUN

Empress of China Made Up Two Days On Voyage to Yokohama

According to advices received by cable from Yokohama the Empress of China made up two days on the voyage to the Orient, for she arrived at Yokohama at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night. The China was late leaving Vancouver, for she was scheduled to sail on December 30. The mail train was late, however, but on New Year's Day the liner left the dock and proceeded to English Bay, where she anchored. The delay was due to the fact that fog might come on and further delay the vessel. The mails arrived about 3 o'clock on the morning of January 2, and were taken out to the white liner by the steamer Joan, which made a special trip from Nanaimo for this purpose, and the Empress of China held anchor at 5:40 o'clock that morning. She was driven across the Pacific and arrived on time, thus making up the two days lost.

NEW FREIGHTER PLANNED

Butler Freightage Company Gets Specifications for Boat to Carry 150 Tons

The Butler Freightage Company, owners of the freighter Forager, have prepared specifications for another small freight steamer to be added to the local fleet. The new vessel will have capacity of about 150 tons and will be about the same type of construction as the other small freighters plying from this port.

Do You Know

That you can send a parcel weighing ten pounds to any part of the city for ten cents.

Telephone 129

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

Always Open.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind southeast, 20 miles an hour. Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, with east, 24 miles an hour. Out, steamer Angot, Outside, bound in, British ship Rowena, Tocapilla for Royal Roads.

By Wireless

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear, a light southeast wind. Bar. 29.95, temp. 38.

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Part cloudy, wind south. Bar. 29.88, temp. 35. Sea moderate. At 11:55 p.m. spoke Quadra at Comox; steamer reported she would leave there at 8 a.m.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind southeast, 20 miles an hour. Bar. 30.03, temp. 42. Passed out, revenue cutter Manning at 6 p.m.; steam schooner Innan at 7 a.m., and steam schooner Shasta at 11:20 a.m.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Cloudy and showery, wind east. Bar. 29.57, temp. 36. Sea moderate.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind southeast. Bar. 29.97, temp. 37. Sea rough.

Point Grey, noon—Cloudy, a southeast wind. Bar. 30.04, temp. 39. Passed out, Cassiar at 11:35 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind east, 24 miles an hour. Bar. 30.03, temp. 41. Passed in, steamer Charles Nelson, at 9:30. Passed out, steamer Angot at 10:20. Outside, bound in, ship Rowena.

Pachena, noon—Cloudy, wind east. Bar. 29.85, temp. 40. Sea moderate.

Estevan, noon—Rainy, fog, wind southeast. Bar. 29.99, temp. 43. Sea rough.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Rain, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.74, temp. 37. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Rain, a southeast gale. Bar. 29.65, temp. 38. Sea rough. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Light rain, wind east, 42 miles an hour. Bar. 29.72, temp. 39. Passed in, bark Rowena, 12:25.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Heavy rain, strong south wind. Bar. 29.53, temp. 39. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Rain, and southeast gale. Bar. 29.56, temp. 41. Sea rough. No shipping.

sent from Tainan were expected to arrive on the 15th. It has been arranged to accomplish the suppression of the revolting tribe in one action upon the arrival of the whole of the troops sent.

A telegram received at Tokio from the Governor-General of Formosa says:

"Eight groups of aborigines belonging to the Kakin-o tribe in the district under the jurisdiction of Giran prefecture, have been blockaded for many years, and have at length had the supply of salt cut off. Pressed by the advance of the defense line of Tainan-o since April last, the difficulties of the tribe were aggravated and on several occasions they offered to surrender. But the authorities, doubting their sincerity apparently, have ordered them to surrender the human heads taken as trophies as a token of their willingness to surrender. On the 16th instant, 600 of the aborigines, including the chiefs, came down the hill to the guard station at Nan-o and surrendered 20 rifles and 151 skulls as ordered. Their offer to surrender was provisionally accepted after a promise had been received that they would no longer resist."

According to advices received by the Kumeric attention had been attracted by another remarkable suicide of a student in Japan. Of late years a number of extraordinary forms of suicide have been recorded. A form of self-destruction which seems to be preferred by students disappointed in life is jumping into the crater of a volcano or over a waterfall. A number of suicides have occurred in the crater of Mount Asama, while others have taken place in the Kegan Waterfall. Apparently Mount Asama is losing its seductiveness for the suicide, for we learn that a student has just committed suicide by throwing himself into the crater of Mount Asa, the well-known volcano near Kumamoto.

At Memon, the unfortunate young man in question, was a fifth-year student at the Meizen Middle School, near Kurume, and it is stated, was of great promise. His rash act is attributed to disappointment at missing the opportunity of becoming an army officer, his age for candidacy having passed.

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 Bank Street, two lots, at, each.....\$550
 Superior Street, large cottage and lot 60x180, just off Government Street, very cheap at\$4,500
 Johnson Street, 1½ storey bungalow (new and modern in every respect). Easy terms\$3,300
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 Nine roomed dwelling and four lots, centrally located and handy to car line. Exceptionally cheap in order to sell before December 31....\$4,400
 Fairfield Estate—\$500 for large lots, 51ft. 8in. x 157ft. \$100 cash, \$10 per month. Only one block off car line.
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Cowichan Station, 30 acres; 7-roomed house, 5 acres under cultivation, fruit trees, etc.....\$3,150
 140 acres on V. & S. Railway, only 9 miles out, very best of bush land, easily cleared. Will subdivide. Average price, per acre\$75
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HOUSES
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 1129 YATES STREET—Pretty cottage, containing five rooms and bathroom, etc., good lawn, trees. Rent.....\$18.00
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facing south, and possessing every modern convenience. A quiet home yet right on the car line.

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Forty-five acres cultivated river bottom; 40 acres hillside pasture; 70 acres bench land (suitable for fruit), slashed and cord wooded, can be used for sheep pasture; 45 acres virgin timber on river, easily logged; 1 acre rhubarb; 1 acre asparagus; also an orchard containing apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries and small fruit.

Buildings consist of a modern dwelling, 50x50, with large stone basement, 11 rooms, bathroom and pantries; water laid on also furnace and 25 light acetylene gas plant. Cottage, 6 rooms, for hired help, also small dwelling. Large barn, capable of stabling 10 horses and 30 cows; silo, carriage house, tool room, separator room, piggery and hen house.

This property is not only one of the most attractive, but the most profitable on Vancouver Island, its estimated revenue being \$6,500 per year.

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Advantages—All modern, good locality, close to car, and very cheap

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On Menzies Street between Simcoe and Niagara? It is without exception the choicest and prettiest home in James Bay. Built by its owner for his own use regardless of expense, finished to the King's taste, exterior of very pretty design with interior even better, all woodwork sand finished, hand rubbed, stained and varnished. Flooring No. 1 edge grain, guaranteed never to silver, doors of best quality, selected slash grain pine, house all piped for furnace, extra large basement, 7ft. 6 and 32x48ft. in size under whole house, attic for three additional rooms finished in ship lap.

Here is a list of the ground floor rooms and their finish: Wide front door with leaded art panels on each side, wide hallway, opening into, parlor, dining room, up-stairs, bathroom and front bedroom.

Parlor, 13x14 with large bay window, mission mantel tile fire place, one single and two sliding doors.

Dining room 12x13, with large bay window, choice mission side-board, walls paneled to a height of 7 feet, then burlaped and paneled with heavy cornice moulding.

Pantry 6x14ft., between kitchen and dining room, with single sliding door and one swing door, 3 rows of shelving, 3 bins and three drawers; also enamel sink and hot and cold water.

Kitchen 13x13, paneled wainscoting, hot and cold water boiler, stairway to basement and back porch.

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Three bed rooms, each 11x12, 11x14, and 13x14. House built on cement foundation, cement side walks, fencing, electric light, sewer and surface drains.

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LARGE LOT, 67 x 143 feet, on Hillside, with good house. Worth investigating. No. 390.

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Careful investigation has shown that all the common fruits act on the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin. These are the organs that rid the body of dead tissue and waste products, and the fruit juices stir them up to more vigorous action, thus keeping the whole body clean and healthy.

But few people eat enough fruit. Realizing this, after several years of experimenting, a prominent Canadian physician succeeded in combining the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes in such a way that the medicinal action is many times multiplied. Then he added valuable tonics and made the combination into tablets called "Fruit-a-tives." They are really Nature's cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness and Stomach Troubles. Mild as Nature itself—but more prompt and effective. Sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 boxes for \$2.50—trial size box 25c. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

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JAMES BAY RUGBY TEAM VICTORIOUS

McGill University, Vancouver, Defeated By Three Points Yesterday

The James Bay forwards won yesterday's rugby match with McGill University, for their team. The score was 3 points (3 tries) to 0 points (2 tries). The exceedingly soft condition of the turf made it difficult, in fact almost impossible, for the quarters to effectively develop speed. And it is only just to the visitors to say that had they footing been better there might have been a different story to tell for their backs, whenever they got half a chance, showed combination, form and agility which would have left those who represented the J.B.A.A. badly in the lurch. As it was, however, the locals adopted and maintained the only style of play they could hope to succeed with, the keeping the ball low and never ceasing hustle and bustle on the part of their heavy pack. While in the opening half, with the wind against them they were unable to count, in the second period the McGill lads were carried off their feet and swept to inevitable defeat.

An Exciting Match.

To watch it was an exciting game. The teams were lacking the style and finish necessary to permit the use of the word "classy" in its description. Only once or twice was there any individual play of note or any brilliant passing and running and on those occasions the chief actors were the young men in red—the students from across the Gulf. Their two tries, obtained in the first half, were made by the form of their quarters, and when it is remembered that the grass and the ball were as slippery as possible, it makes their success in eluding the home defence the more remarkable. The Bays, either were unable to get their backs into operation or wisely refrained from the attempt, judging that to lift the ball might be fatal should their opponents bunch and dribble. So they kept the sphere at their feet and doggedly plugged away, working the scrums admirably, and occasionally getting in some fine work in punting. And right here let it be understood that to a large extent the Bays owe their triumph to this kicking and in this connection it is apropos to single out Newcombe, who played quarter first and then was changed to his old place at halfback, for the word of praise that he earned.

J.B.A.A.'s Advantage.

It would appear, from the manner in which the scoring took place, that McGill had it their own way in the initial half. Such, however, was not the case. The Bays outclassed them in the scrum, walking right through the plucky assemblage of red jerseys, twirling about, or holding until the ball had been clean heeled, as the circumstances demanded. In the circumstances, however, the bustle of the close quarter fight for inches of ground they had the advantage beyond a doubt and not once, but many times, the ball was within a few yards of McGill's touch line. On one occasion Nason got so far in a short

run that, had he been a couple of feet taller, he could have reached over and made the touch. But, while the general trend of play favored the boys in blue, they allowed the visitors to get the ball moving along their back division twice too often for their own good. And when those speedy and stalwart students steamed up they took a lot of checking.

Brilliant Run.

Vancouver's first points came after a really brilliant run in which McKinnon, one of the three-quarters, figured most prominently. He went at least half the length of the field, having got the ball after a dazzling series of passes. Several of the Bays essayed to stop his progress, but he had got a good start and was away to double in and out among them until reaching the line. The try at goal, made by Boak, was a failure. It wasn't long after Brydone-Jack, as a result of much similar work, obtained an opening and was away like the wind. He also sprinted towards the goal and only was successful after outstripping and out-maneuvring those who opposed him. Once again Boak fell down on the kick. The angle, the muddy ground, and the heavy wet ball, making accurate punting well nigh impossible.

Something Doing.

There was no doubt, from the beginning of the second half, that the Bays had determined that there was "going to be something doing." They had brought Newcombe forward to the half-back division—plain evidence that Capt. Sweeney had decreed that his men should keep the ball on the ground and that, if the game was going to be won, it would be done by the three-quarters, but by dint of the weight and strength of his pack. That this move was strategic wisdom was evident. The McGill lads in the scrum were doubled up time after time and the play was constantly within a few feet of their twenty-five yard division.

Bay's First Try.

It took the Bays a long time to get their first try. They had assumed and maintained an aggressive bustling style but, while gaining and holding repeatedly, the McGill appeared just able to keep them back of the critical point. Finally the ball was carried within a few yards of Vancouver's line. There was a rush and it was over, but who had touched down was a problem that Referee Gillespie couldn't solve. He picked the men up one by one and gave a scrimmage on the line. Again the Bay forwards pushed their opponents over and once more the mix-up was too much for the official who carried the whistle. A third attempt was made but the same thing occurred. Then the teams were taken back some feet and this time the lads in blue got possession and, three or four of them hugged the piskin immediately it had been taken beyond the goal. Johnson tried the kick, but failed.

Decidedly Aggressive.

From this stage the James Bay fifteen outran their opponents. It simply resolved itself into a question of whether they could equalize within the time limit. Two or three minutes after the twenty-five yard kick and Newcombe emerged from the melee with the ball at his feet. He kicked it over the line and raced two red jerseyed boys for the touch. As they ran all came to the conclusion that the sphere had travelled too far behind for play,

In other words that it had gone farther than the twenty-five yard limit and was dead. Newcombe, however, presumably "just for luck," bent and touched it. Then the referee decided that the ball was within bounds and that the Bays were entitled to the try. He explained to the somewhat annoyed Vancouverites, who gesticulating wildly to enforce their protest gathered about him, that certain posts marked the line and that the sphere had not been out of play. When the visitors on their own they acknowledged that they were in the wrong, although it was "deucedly aggravating." Hopgood failed to convert.

The Winning Point.

Now the teams were tied and the play became a little rough. As before

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the advantage was in the Bay's favor. Again and again the forwards came down in a bunch at a speed that seemed irresistible, but generally one of the ubiquitous reds would fall on the ball at their feet and squirming and wriggling hold back the tide for the nonce. The Bays wouldn't be stopped, however, and soon Jeffs, after play had been taken within a few feet of McGill's goal, grabbed the sphere and bounded into touch. Hopgood took the kick, but his effort was futile.

A Gillespie made a satisfactory referee.

The teams lined up as follows:

| J.B.A.A. | McGill |
|--|----------------------|
| Johnson | Full Back |
| Nason | Three-quarters |
| Spencer | Three-quarters |
| Cohan | Brydone-Jack (Capt.) |
| Newcombe | Half Backs |
| O. Nason | Half Backs |
| Jeffs | Forwards |
| Sweeney (Capt.) | Forwards |
| Arbuckle | Forwards |
| Hopgood | Forwards |
| Miller | Forwards |
| McGilligan | Forwards |
| Scott | Forwards |
| McNair | Forwards |
| Substitutes—Hiscocks, Dinsdale and Archibald for J.B.A.A. and Barker for McGill. | |

Wins All Games.

Mr. Thos. Piper simultaneously played eight games of chess, in the Y.M.C.A. reading room, last evening, with the following contestants, Messrs. R. Mercer, W. Seaworth, P. Harding, A. C. Mayor, J. Van Zante, Geo. Dixon, H. C. Marsh and C. Hampton. Mr. Piper, acting as the time-keeper, by 9 o'clock, Messrs. Hampton, Marsh, Dixon, Van Zante, Mayor and Seaworth were beaten, and the places of Messrs. Hampton and Dixon, who withdrew, were taken by Rev. G. R. B. Kinney and Mr. John Martin, while a short time afterwards, in similar circumstances, Mr. W. D. Fisher made the eleventh contestant; but when 9:20 arrived the eleven games were won by Mr. Piper, who in every case, having the right of attack, opened his games with the favorite opening move, in short and decisive battles the King's Gambit.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF WILDING'S VICTORY

Eye-Witness Tells How Australia Tennis Players Held Davis Cup

The victory of the Australian tennis exponents over the American representatives in the recent series of matches, on the result of which possession of the Davis cup, which symbolizes the highest of the world's honors in that line of sport, now has gone down into history. All interested, however vaguely, in the great pastime know that the matches took place in Australia and that after a series of stubborn contests, the Colonials were successful in holding the silverware by winning three out of five of the final games.

Thrilling Story.

The story of Wilding's victory in

the decisive match is most thrilling.

In part it follows: Interest in the series of games was maintained right up to the finish, and despite the heat and absence of shade, some 3,800 people were present to see Wilding make the winning stroke. The young New Zealander was the hero of the occasion. There were many who thought after Brook's defeat that he was leading a forlorn hope. Some doubted how he would fare against such an opponent as Alexander, and the majority thought the test would be a trifle too severe. No one underrated Wilding's ability, but the downfall of Brook's had prepared them for anything, even for the loss of the cup, which on Saturday had seemed almost won. As it happened, the second string proved a brilliant success when most wanted. Wilding has played many true games, and has won many trophies, but he has never done anything finer than his performance of today. He championed a wavering cause, and his championship was its salvation. Even the way he gripped his racquet as he walked onto the court put heart into those, who already in imagination saw the cup on its way to America. Serving finely, hitting out finely, judging everywhere to a nicety, and working every shot with the strength and accuracy of a man who is master of any situation, Wilding did for himself and his country what is most needed. Alexander is a player who seems to be not wholly free from nerves, and he may have felt the importance of the occasion. It is probable, however, that in his best form he could not have beaten Wilding today. "Two sets to love, Australasia leads," was the cry as the third set was entered on, and even then there were hundreds, remembering Wright's great uphill game, who expected to see Alexander do likewise. They could not see the match won even then. Wilding, however, played better as he got nearer the goal, he led five games to one in the last set, and got up to 40 against Alexander's service. The latter sent in a double fault—the game at this stage was practically over—and Australasia had won the cup. The crowd rushed Wilding, and carried him in shoulder high. It was an ovation never better deserved.

Brookes' Defeat.

Although beaten, Brook's in his match against Wright put up a great contest. It was stated in the morning that the Australian champion was not at his best, and he certainly did not look like the bloom of health as he walked on to the court. To an anxious inquiry, however, he responded that he was all right. In the first two sets he certainly did himself ample justice; he quite outplayed the American, his placing shots time after time leaving the latter standing. Wright in the meantime was moving about the court in the laborious fashion of one who was doing penance for his sins. But this, it appears, is his normal manner. The harder he puffs and the more laboriously he gets about, the more dangerous, not to say deadly, he is becoming. In the third set they won alternate games, each man taking his service to 5-5. Then Wright, going on, won the next two games. The next set he captured easily, 6-1, Brook's playing at this stage like a beaten man. His volleying, however, had been wonderfully accurate, became suddenly feeble and uncertain. Instead of passing Wright beautiful strokes down the side, he kept finding the net. When Wright led 4-1 in

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the concluding set, the match looked as good as over. By a game effort, every stroke of which was cheered, Brook's pulled up to 5-5, and then to 6-6. The desperate ding-dong battle went on until 10 all was called. The games were long as well as numerous. Deuce after deuce was called, until the issue seemed likely to be determined by sheer process of exhaustion. Brook's led at 10-9, and as he then had the service, it seemed as if he must after all win the match. His opponent, however, is the kind of man who is never beaten. He plugged away with desperate gameness, and finally had the satisfaction of winning the 22nd game. Brook's service to 30, and with it the match. The two players shook hands across the net, and two more weary contestants have rarely done so at the close of any athletic game.



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—Byron

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VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 662. Ashes and rubbish removed. j12

FOR SALE—Oak cordwood, 47, \$6.00 per cord delivered. D. Parsell, Maywood P. O. j13

PLUMBERS—Dandridge & Son, 1246 Rudin St. j12

FOR SALE—Dry red fir cordwood; \$5 per cord delivered. Apply Chandler Bros., Colquitz P. O. j12

ALL PERSONS wishing choice government land located in the Bulkley Valley, near the G. T. P. R. R., communicate with C. G. Harvey, Hazelton, B. C.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING—Mlle. Vitell has removed her business to 1120 Calcedonia Ave. j6

GENERAL TEAMING DONE, ploughing, and a quantity of old manure for sale. Richards, 1122 Queen's Ave. Phone B-1379. j13

NOTICE—Rock blasting a specialty and rock for sale. J. L. Williams, 408 Michigan St. Phone A-1848. j30

DRESSMAKING—The Misses Roberts, 29 Menzies St., Phone A1727. d29

MRS. ROACH of the Corona House has left Pandora street and will take over the Playhouse home, 2412 Douglas, on January 7, which will in the future be known as the Corona. d20

FOR SALE—Houston tenener, one shaped, small motor, one small dynamo, one stoker. Also six heavy horses. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., 2115 Government street, P. O. Box 628. n20

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. j17

BAGGAGE Promptly handled at curbside by the Victoria Transfer Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day. a8

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY MILL WOOD; it's cheap and good; \$3.00 for a large double load cut in stove wood; \$2.50 per cord. Call on J. H. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 910.

COTTON RAGS wanted at the Colonist Job Department.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply 247 First St. j16

THREE NICE SUNNY ROOMS with bath, unfurnished or partly furnished, suitable for light housekeeping. 817 Cormorant St., just above Blanchard St. j3

TO LET—Large furnished housekeeping room. 1120 Vancouver. d18

WANTED—TO PURCHASE
WANTED—To purchase from owner, chicken ranch with a good duck pond, Glenny, 1415 Douglas St., City. j15

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS
TO LET—Furnished room, heated, modern new house. 321 Michigan St. j12

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing. Corner Birdridge and Belleville streets. Mrs. Woodhill (formerly Revere House).

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK
FOR SALE—Six Barred Rock pullets laying; 120-egg incubator; 3 broods; chicken wire. 1502 Pembroke St. j15

GOOD FAMILY COW, Jersey, for sale; good milk. Apply cor. Tolmie Ave. and Douglas. j14

FOR SALE—Young pigs, three months. G. F. Gray, Gordon Head P. O. j13

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
DAILY EMPLOYMENT required by certificated milliner (first-class, English training school) hats, etc., made, trimmed or remodeled. Phone 1386.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. j16

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Woman or girl for help with general housework and care of children; country. Apply to corner of Bay and Douglas Sts. j14

WANTED—Girl or woman for light housework, immediately. 783 Market street, city. j16

WANTED—Young lady lately out from England to go to country. Willing assist with housework and children. Apply 1770 Rockland Ave. j16

WANTED—An experienced children's nurse. Apply Mrs. Tatlow, 1745 Rockland Ave. j12

GIRLS wanted for biscuit packing. Apply Popham Bros. j10

WANTED—MALE HELP
WANTED—Experienced window trimmer for department store; knowledge of card writing essential. Apply in first instance by letter, stating past experience, wages expected, etc., to Manager, Hudson's Bay Stores, Vancouver, B. C. j16

WANTED—The Pimley Automobile Co., Ltd. require a general manager. Applicants for position will please state terms and experience. Address P. O. Box 717. j16

WANTED—Janitor for the North Ward school; salary \$50 per month. Apply Secretary of School Board. j16

WANTED—Experienced press feeder at the Colonist Job Department. j15

GOOD EXPERIENCED stock salesman wanted. Maysmith & Co., Mahon Bldg. j10

WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take order for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. j10

WANTED—Active life insurance canvasser. Commission contract. In-spectorship if successful. Box 83, Vancouver. j16

WANTED—A partner for first-class vaudeville act; \$150 required for act, which security is given; professional preferred, but will consider a proposition from good amateur. 638, Colonist. j9

Before a petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the creation of a Toll Bridge, is received by the House, the person or persons in whose favor the Bill is introduced, upon receiving the notice prescribed by the rules, also at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the Bill, and of the petition, to the clerk, the House fees, and deposit at the same time two hundred copies of the Bill, a copy of the petition duly signed, and a copy of the public notices. The failure to comply with the above necessities the payment of the petition.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the clauses of the General Acts relating to the details to be provided for by such bills: Special ground shall be stated for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a notice shall be appended to the bill, indicating the provisions thereof in the General Act is proposed to be departed from. Bills which are not framed in accordance with this rule shall be rejected by the promoters and reprinted at their expense before any committee passes upon the clauses.

All Private Bills shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed in small plain type, not less than six lines by fifty ems, on good paper, in imperial octavo form, each page when folded measuring 10 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches. There shall be numbered separately the number every fifth line of each page; the numbering of the lines is not to run on through the bill, but the lines of each page are to be numbered separately. If amendments are made in any bill during its progress before the committee or through the House, such bill shall be reprinted by the promoters thereof.

By new Rule 65A, passed on the 2nd April, 1901, (see Journals, 1901, page 58), a model form of Railway Bill is adopted and must be used.

By 65B all bills to incorporate or amend bills incorporating railway companies are to be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill.

The provisions contained in any bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill shall be inserted between brackets.

Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any such bill shall be clearly specified in the notice of application for the same.

Dated 7th December, 1908.

THORNTON FELL, Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.
Notice is hereby given that the reserve existing on Lot 7,464, Group 1, Kootenay, by virtue of the notice dated December 24th, 1907, and appearing in the British Columbia Gazette of December 27th, 1907, is cancelled for the purpose of effecting a sale of said lot to Edgar S. Home.

ROBT. A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Victoria, B. C., December 17, 1908.

NOTICE
In the Matter of the Estate of Joan Raymond, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee and Executors Act that all creditors of the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 30th day of January A. D. 1909, to send particulars of their claims duly verified to the undersigned, solicitors for Sarah Elizabeth Raymond, executrix of the said estate, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated this 11th day of January, A. D. 1909.

DR. A. RENWICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Victoria, B. C., December 17, 1908.

NOTICE
Under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in an action wherein Pitt & Peterson are plaintiffs and Vancouver Copper Company are defendants, I have seized and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of the said company, situated at Mount Sicker, Vancouver, consisting of 3 Shay geared locomotives with ore cars, picks, shovels, steel, etc., furniture and contents of Mount Sicker hotel, also large quantities of cordwood. I will offer the said goods and chattels, or a sufficient portion thereof, for sale at public auction, on the premises, Mount Sicker, on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1908, at 2 o'clock p.m. Terms of sale cash.

F. Richardson, Sheriff for the County of Victoria for and on behalf Sheriff County of Nanaimo.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, May 1, 1908.

NOTICE
The above sale is postponed to a date to be fixed.

F. G. Richardson, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, June 10, 1908.

NOTICE
The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on Monday, the first day of February, 1909.



The Perry

Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
The Highest Grade
Every Modern Convenience
Centrally located and commanding a view of the
Olympic, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and
Puget Sound.
J. S. McTernan, Manager

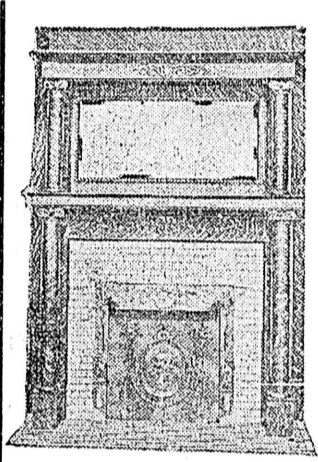
HOTEL MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AND 3RD ST.
HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. CITY

THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION
IN NEW YORK
THE HIGHEST CLASS OF
ACCOMMODATIONS
AT MODERATE
RATES

Rooms and Bath
Single, Double and Suite
From \$1.00 to \$5.00
Month or Year
at attractive prices
and with every
modern convenience
TUBS ENJOY AN
INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION
WILLIAM TAYLOR & SON (INC.)
Also proprietors of the St. Denis Hotel

Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mother'sill" quickly cures Sea and
Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly
harmless to the most delicate. Money
refunded if not satisfactory.
For sale at Drug Stores and first-class
Steamers, or Mothersill Remedy Co.,
144, 226 Street, Detroit. For sale
and recommended in Victoria by W. S.
Terry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robertson,
B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire
Brick and Cement
Sole Agents for Nephth Plaster
Paris, and manufacturers of the
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON
No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Life Is Too Short

To be bothered with the danger
of oil and candles.

Own Your Own Gas Plant

Easy to operate and less expensive
than other lights.
Call or write for particulars now.

Hayward & Dods

Plumbing and Heating
Cor. Fort and Blanchard
Phone 1854

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition of the body which
gives many names, but which few of them really
understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down
system of the vital forces that sustain the system.
No matter what may be its causes (for they are al-
most numberless), its symptoms are much the same:
the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of
prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and
want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.
Now, that alone is absolutely essential to all such
weakness and nervousness.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience
proves that as night succeeds the day this may be
more certainly secured by a course of the cele-
brated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION No. 3
is a combination of the most powerful and
valuable. This wonderful restorative is purely
vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste,
and suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in
either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of
depression or derangement, whose main features are
those of debility, that will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this ever-failing re-
generative essence, which is destined to cast into
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by
the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England,
12 and 6d. Purchasers should see that the word
"THERAPION" appears on British Government
Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed
to every package by order of His Majesty's Home
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.

SAANICH MUNICIPALITY.
Applications in writing will be re-
ceived by the undersigned for the po-
sition of constable and sanitary officer
for Saanich municipality, enclosing cre-
dentials, up to Thursday, 21st January,
1909.
J. R. CARMICHAEL,
C. M. C.
Royal Oak, P. O.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders.....1st and 3rd Friday
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Butchers.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays
Garnishers.....1st Friday
Electrician Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers.....4th Thursday
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Molders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonemasons.....2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stenographers.....Monthly
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-
fer a favor on the Labor Editor if
they will forward any items of general
interest occurring in their unions, to
The Colonist.

There are 30,000 women of 65 years
and over in New York State who toil
for a living.

It is reported that the average weekly
wages paid to the female worker of
all classes in Germany is about \$2.25.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American
Federation of Labor is the head of an organization representing
over 2,000,000 wage-earners in the United
States and Canada.

The Trades and Labor Council of
Canada is the legislative expression of
organized labor throughout Canada. It has
an affiliated membership of nearly
150,000.

Daniel J. Keefe, of Michigan, late
sixth vice-president of the American
Federation of Labor, was sworn in
recently as Commissioner-General of
Immigration in Washington.

International president George L.
Berry of the printing pressmen has re-
turned from his trip through the south-
ern part of the state of California.

The Typographical Union at Vernon,
in the Okanagan Valley, is increasing
in membership. Revelstoke, Enderby,
Sumnerland, Kelowna, Penticton and
other smaller towns are under the juris-
diction of Vernon.

The Sept. 1909, convention of the
Trades and Labor congress is to be
held at Quebec, Que. It is conceded
by Canadian unionists that the 1910
convention will come west. The 1906
convention took place at Victoria.

Miss Mona Wilson is the first woman
in England to be appointed as a
member of the Home Office Com-
mittee. Her duty will be to inquire into
factory accidents, especially those in
which women and children are the suffer-
ers.

An eight-hour day for all civic em-
ployees is being agitated by the Van-
couver Trades Council. Delegate Geo.
Payne is circulating a petition asking
the city council to submit the question
to a referendum vote at the coming
municipal elections.

At the meeting of the San Francisco
labor council last week the cooks'
waiters' and waitresses' union pre-
sented a copy of a bill to be submitted to
the legislature fixing the hours of la-
bor for these several crafts. This was
referred, without reading, to the law
and legislative council. The same ac-
tion was taken in regard to an em-
ployers' liability bill offered for the
council's endorsement by machinists' la-
borers No. 68.

The following members of the marine
engineers' union of San Francisco
have been elected to serve as officers
during the ensuing term: P. G. Pol-
lett, president; John L. Purdie, treas-
urer; Martin Anderson, recording sec-
retary; John J. Seary, financial sec-
retary and business agent; Edward
Brady, Walter Scott and John E. Mil-
ler, trustees.

At the last meeting of the Trades
and Labor council, the following dele-
gates presented their credentials: La-
borers' union, J. Goldsway, J. C. Wa-
ters; Typographical union, R. M. San-
burn, R. A. Myra; Plumbers' union, W.
Thacker; Electric Railway Employees,
W. Dempsey, Geo. Gardner, W. H.
Gibson; Bartender's union, J. M. Ty-
son; Painters' union, R. Ryan, A. Ar-
gyle, and W. Clark.

The completed roll of the labor or-
ganizations of Germany, which has
just been made public, reveals the
fact that the German Metal Work-
ers' Association is the largest labor
union in the world. The total mem-
bership of this body, as indicated by
the returns, is 385,075, of whom 14,972
are women. This represents a mem-
bership of some 5,000 more than the
United Mine Workers of America, the
second largest body in existence. The
Metal Workers' Association is one of
the closest knit organizations of its
kind. It is also one of the great po-
litical forces of Germany.

The average wages per hour in the
principal manufacturing and mechan-
ical industries of America were 3.7 per
cent. higher in 1907 than in 1906, while
retail prices of food were 4.2 per cent.
higher, according to the July report
of the bureau of labor. The regular
hours of the work week were four-
teenths of one per cent. lower, and
the number of employees in establishments
investigated by the bureau showed an
increase of 1 per cent. The purchas-
ing power of an hour wage as meas-
ured by food was less in 1907 than in
1906, the decrease being one-half of 1
per cent.

The Queen, it is announced, at a
meeting of the Central Unemployed
Body for London, has recognized the
useful work done through the agency
of the women's workrooms by pur-
chasing a quantity of goods from each
workroom. She has also been held
at the Mansion House. Forty thou-
sand unemployed have registered at

the London office and work has been
found for only 3,300.

Since July 1, when the United States
bureau of information of the depart-
ment of commerce and labor was es-
tablished, work for 2,512 men has been
found. This record, brought up to
December 13, is considered very grati-
fying when the fact is taken into con-
sideration that the scope of the bureau
is still extremely limited and its
operations are practically unknown to
the great mass of workmen and on-
ly partly understood by the employers.

The wage earners of San Francisco
assembled in mass meeting last week
and expressed themselves upon the re-
cent sentence passed by Justice Wright
upon the labor leaders, Gompers, Mit-
chell, and Morrison, who were adjudged
guilty of contempt in connection with
the Buck stove injunction case. The
speakers who had been selected to
address the mass meeting took up the
case in all its bearings. The matter
of government by injunction was dis-
cussed but none advocated the move-
ment for a pardon of the leaders. On
the contrary, that movement was de-
precated. Strong resolutions, prepared
by a committee of the San Francisco
labor council and one from the build-
ing trades council, were presented to
the meeting for adoption.

Any man who lives in Berne, whether
a Swiss subject or not, may now
insure against unemployment in the
municipal bureau provided he is able
to work and not above sixty years of
age. All that he has to do is apply
to the bureau, either directly or
through his employer or his union, for
an insurance book, and fasten to it
every month an insurance stamp to
the value of 70 centimes. In return
these 70 centimes a month he secures
the right to a money allowance for
every day, up to sixty days, that he
is out of work during the months of
December, January and February.
provided that he has been in work for
at least six months in the course of
the year, provided also that he has not
lost his work through laziness, disor-
derly conduct, or any other fault of
his own, and that he has not refused
work offered to him on reasonable con-
ditions.

Following are approximate dates for
the railway commission sittings dur-
ing its western circuit: Winnipeg, Feb.
10 to 16; Regina, Feb. 11 and 12; Medi-
cina Hat, Feb. 13 and 14; Calgary, Feb.
17 and 18; Edmonton, Feb. 19 and 20;
Vancouver, Feb. 23 to 26; Victoria,
Feb. 27; with Nelson and Lethbridge
to follow at dates to be fixed. After
many conferences with the brother-
hoods of railway trainmen and officials
of the different railways, the railway
commission has given judgment, and
promulgated orders for the better pro-
tection of railway employees. The or-
ders are of interest to trainmen all
over the Dominion. All engineers
must be over 21 years of age, and must
have served at least one year as fire-
men before being appointed to such
position. Conductors must also serve
at least one year as firemen and be
over 21 years of age. Telegraph op-
erators must be over 18 years of age,
able to write a legible hand, and be
able to pass the necessary examina-
tion in train rules. Every employee of
a railway company engaged in operat-
ing trains shall, before undertaking
such work, be required to undergo a
color test by a competent examiner.

The Engineering Employers' Associa-
tion of Manchester, England, has in-
timated to the allied trade unions a
prospective reduction of wages to take
effect in two months. The societies
concerned are the A.S.E., the Steam-
Engine Makers' Society, and the Un-
ited Machine Workers' Association.
While the notice was not unexpected,
either by the operatives themselves or
their leaders, the extent of the pro-
posed reduction has created widespread
surprise. The proposal is that the en-
gineers be reduced 2s per week on
time rates and 5 per cent. on piece-
work prices, and the wages of ma-
chine workers 2s on time rates and 2
per cent. on piecework prices. The
state of trade may justify a lowering
of the rate in the district, but the
view taken in Labour circles is that
the proposals are too drastic.

Mr. J. R. Alpine, General President
of the United Association of Plumbers,
Gas Fitters, Steamfitters, and Helpers,
is paying a fraternal visit to the San
Francisco union this week. Mr. Al-
pine is a resident of Chicago, and
when asked how they were facing the
unemployed problem there replied that
during the whole period of depression
he believes there were fewer men out
of work in the pipe-fitting trade and
in the building trade in Chicago
than anywhere else. They had been
very fortunate and no alarming num-
bers had been out of employment. He
then referred to several changes which
had been made at the convention of
Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters
of the United States and Canada which
has just been held at Indianapolis. "An
important feature of the convention,"
he said, "was the adoption of a plan to provide pay-
ment of the benefit dues of the out-of-work.
This means that unemployed men need
not worry about their dues, as they
will be paid out of the general funds.
Another important plan adopted at
this convention, and which was avo-
cated for many years, was the placing
of permanent general organizers in
certain sections of the country. The
whole continent was divided into six
districts and a worker will be placed
in each. I expect that general organ-
izer Kennedy will have his headquar-
ters in Toronto."

A great national bureau for the em-
ployment of labor is soon to be es-
tablished in Washington, D.C., with
branches in all the large cities of the
United States, including San Francis-
co. The movement will be started
by the council of labor that will be
held in Washington the last week in
January. This movement is expected
to be of mutual advantage to both
employer and workmen. It will re-
sult in obtaining work for thousands
who are now idle, and at the same
time will supply labor to localities
where it is scarce, and this is expected
to be of great advantage to employers
in remote cities. To illustrate how
the bureau will work, Secretary Shaw
says: "When an idle man applies to
the national bureau or one of its
branches the chief in charge takes
down his big book and looks over the
pages. He finds that 1000 tinners are
wanted in Seattle to work on the
buildings of the Alaska and Yukon
Exposition; that 400 or 500 sheet metal
workers are needed in Chicago, Cin-
cinnati, St. Louis, and that 3,000 men
can find employment in the great fruit
orchards and vineyards of California.
So the thing is done. We hope to be
able to make such arrangements with
the railroads that reduced rates may
be obtained for men who are going
after work, and by the establishment

of offices in the various big cities of
the country the scope of the work may
be extended to practically cover the
whole United States. When the wants
of the employer and the employee can
be made thoroughly known to each
other," Mr. Strauss continued, "as soon
as their wants occur, a great share of
the distress among the laboring class
will disappear."

How Europe Cares for Its Unemployed
The Journeymen Bakers and Confection-
ers' International Union recently
issued this statement relative to the
measures taken in Europe for the re-
lief of the unemployed:
"In the treatment of the problem
European countries usually recognize
three general classes of unemployed—the
employable, the unemployable and
the vagrant, the incorrigible more or
less vicious. The principal agency
everywhere for dealing with the em-
ployable is the employment bureau,
private and public, but coloration and
various efforts to get men back to
the land in their home countries
are also important.

"Public employment bureaus in Ger-
many have grown rapidly in the last
twenty years in numbers and efficien-
cy. In a recent year, for example, ac-
cording to an official report, there were
in Germany over 400 public employ-
ment bureaus, finding places in that
year for some 550,000 persons. In
France also the public bureau became
very important, the laws in 1904 mak-
ing the maintenance of such bureaus
compulsory in all towns of 10,000 or
more.

"In Great Britain a means of relief
for the trade union men out of work
which has been developed to great
proportions is the trade union out-of-
work benefit.

"In the Ghent system the trade union
out-of-work benefit is supplemented
by the addition of sums contributed
by the municipal or communal, or in
some case the provincial or general
government.

"This system has been largely de-
veloped throughout Belgium and has
spread to other countries, notably
France. In Switzerland the attempts
to establish a system of insurance
against unemployment have attracted
much attention, though they cannot be
said to have been successful.

"Great Britain Germany and France
have furnished valuable experience in
the management of temporary relief
for the unemployed, and, to a less ex-
tent, in France, the provision of munici-
pal relief works have come to be
general in the larger cities during the
winter season.

"In Germany, Switzerland and Aus-
tria 'home shelters' are organized into
a general system of homes or hotels
for workmen travelling in search
of work in all the large cities and
towns. Here workmen can find lodging
for a night or two by paying a small
sum, or, if unable to pay, by doing a
little work in the morning. These are
in all cases private institutions, main-
tained in many cases by trade unions
or not infrequently by religious so-
cieties.

"Connected with these 'home shel-
ters' there has been developed, particu-
larly in Southern Germany and a few
other portions of the German empire,
a system of smaller relief stations
under government administration or
support. These relief stations are al-
ready organized in many portions of
the empire in such number as to be
within walking distance of each other
and all are connected by telephone.
"A workman travelling in search of
work can go from shelter to shelter
and at every point learn in which di-
rection he can look for work with the
most hope of success. If unable to
find his shelter he is requested to
work in the morning and travel in the
afternoon, and the time he can stay
at any one shelter is strictly limited.
Legislation has been enacted in Prus-
sia looking to the establishment of this
system all over the kingdom. In the
Cantons of Switzerland, which have
accepted the system, and in consid-
erable portions of Germany, tramps and
irresponsible vagrants have largely
disappeared."

THE CITY CHURCHES

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook street and Caladonia
avenue. The celebration of the
holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at
10.30 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon
at 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m.
The Rev. J. M. Milne, M.A., will be
the preacher for the day. This being
one of the Sundays when the whole of
the open offertory is given to Missions,
there will be special hymns sung from
the S.P.G. collection, copies of which
will be provided for the congregation.
All seats are free and unappropriated.
The musical arrangements are as fol-
lows:

Morning
Organ—Pastorale in F..... Richmond
Communion Service..... Simper in A Flat
Hymns on the leaflet provided.
Offertory—Anthem..... Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis..... St. John
Organ—Gloria in B Flat..... Haydn
Evening
Organ—Benedictus in A..... Haydn
Psalm..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis..... Dr. Wesley
Vesper..... St. John
Organ—Sing Unto God..... Handel

St. John's

The Rev. Percival Jones, the rector,
will preach in the morning and the Rev.
A. J. Stanley in the evening.

Morning
Organ—Voluntary..... Crotch
Venite..... Cathedral Psalt.
Psalm for 17th morning..... Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum..... Russell
Benedictus..... Russell
Kyrie..... Burnett in A Flat
Gloria Tibi..... Burnett in A Flat
Hymns..... 257, 178, and 2
Organ—March Choral..... Merkel

Evening
Organ—Voluntary..... Crotch
Processional Hymn..... 215
Psalm for 17th evening..... Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum..... W. H. Wood
Deus Misereatur..... Haydn
Anthem—He Shall Be Great—Clare
Hymns..... 79 and 223
January. This movement is expected
to be of mutual advantage to both
employer and workmen. It will re-
sult in obtaining work for thousands
who are now idle, and at the same
time will supply labor to localities
where it is scarce, and this is expected
to be of great advantage to employers
in remote cities. To illustrate how
the bureau will work, Secretary Shaw
says: "When an idle man applies to
the national bureau or one of its
branches the chief in charge takes
down his big book and looks over the
pages. He finds that 1000 tinners are
wanted in Seattle to work on the
buildings of the Alaska and Yukon
Exposition; that 400 or 500 sheet metal
workers are needed in Chicago, Cin-
cinnati, St. Louis, and that 3,000 men
can find employment in the great fruit
orchards and vineyards of California.
So the thing is done. We hope to be
able to make such arrangements with
the railroads that reduced rates may
be obtained for men who are going
after work, and by the establishment

Morning
Organ—Voluntary..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—3rd Alt..... Cath. Psalt.
Benedictus..... Langdon
Kyrie..... Bridgewater
Hymns..... 79 and 81
Organ—Voluntary..... Evening
Organ—Voluntary..... Cathedral
Magnificat..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis..... St. John
Hymns..... 76, 77, and 477
Vesper Hymn..... Caffrey
Organ—Voluntary..... Handel

Church of Our Lord

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sermons at both
services by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.
Morning subject: "The First Great Gos-
pel Sermon;" evening: "The 89th

Psalm." Sacrament of The Lord's Sup-
per at evening service. Thursday even-
ing service at 8, Saturday prayer meet-
ing 5 to 6.

Morning
Organ—Air, "Comfort Ye"..... Handel
Venite and Psalms..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—XXXIV..... Mercer
Benedictus—X..... Mercer
Hymns.....
Thy Kingdom Come O God.
Jesus Shall Reign.
O Spirit of the Living God.
Kyrie—XXXI..... Stainer
Organ—Postlude..... Evening

Anglican Mission
Sunday school, Oak Bay district, held
in Foul Bay Road school house every
Sunday at 3 p.m., under the auspices of
the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

First Baptist
Services, first term, in Victoria Hall,
Blanchard street, near Pandora, at 11
and 7.30. The pastor, Rev. Christopher
Burnett, will preach morning and even-
ing. Sunday school in Victoria Hall,
also at Burnside and Victoria West at
2.30. Ladies' Philathea Bible class in
Victoria Hall, and Men's Baraca Bible
class in No. 1 hall, A.O.U.W. building.
Special meetings for the deepening
of the spiritual life, every evening
commencing with Monday Jan. 18,
conducted by the pastor.

Metropolitan Methodist
Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts.,
pastor, T. Ernest Helling, B.A., resi-
dence 1515 Buchanan street, Phone 765.
10 a.m., class meetings; 11 a.m., divine
service, subject of sermon: "The Source
of Benediction;" 2.30 p.m., Metropolitan
Sabbath school; 2.45 p.m., Spring Ridge
Sabbath school; 7.10 p.m., organ recital
by Edward Parsons:
1. Prelude and Fugue in C..... Smart
2. Slumber Song..... E. T. Chapp
3. Variations on "Mariners' Hymn."
7.30 p.m., divine service as follows:
Doxology.....
Invocation.....
Hymn No. 28, "God the Lord Is
King, Before Him".....
Prayer.....
Anthem—Calvary..... Rodney
Scripture Lesson.....
Hymn No. 134, "Thou Art the Way,
to Thee Alone".....
Sermon—"The Face of the Father"
Solo.....
Hymn No. 296, "O Thou Whom Pain
Would Love".....
Benediction.....
Organ—Postlude.....

Society of Friends
Harmony Hall, 825 View St. Sunday
School, 9.45 a.m. Meeting for worship,
11 a.m. General service, 2 p.m. to be
addressed by George Henry Little.

Salvation Army
The Salvation Army services will be
held in their own hall on Broad St.
as follows: Sunday at 11 a.m., hol-
iness meeting; 2 p.m., praise meeting; 7.30
p.m., salvation meeting. The public
are invited.

Christadelphians
A.O.U.W. building, Yates street, pub-
lic lecture at 7.30 p.m., subject: "The
Holy Spirit, not a Person, as a By-
product of Bible Teaching on the Subject."
All welcome.
Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas
street, 7 p.m., subject: "Christ Before
Pilate." All welcome. No collection.

Christian Science
Christian Science services are held in
the K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora
and Douglas streets, Sunday mornings
at 11 o'clock. Subject today, "Life."
All are welcome.

Spiritualism
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 1003 Cal-
adonia avenue at 8 p.m. Subject: "The
Tyranny of Fear." All are welcome
to these meetings.

Socialists
The Socialist Party will hold its
usual propaganda meeting tonight
8 o'clock in the Grand Theatre. Dr.
W. J. Curry will speak, his subject be-
ing, "The Root and Fruit of Capital-
istic Society." Admission is free. All
are invited to attend.

SETTLE WITH VENEZUELA

Announcement That Disputed Claims
of America Will Be Submitted
to Arbitration

Washington, Jan. 15.—After years of
patient waiting on the part of the
United States, there is no prospect for
the settlement by a method satisfac-
tory to this country of the disputes
with Venezuela. The refusal of that
government to arbitrate their re-
sulted last spring in the breaking of
friendly relations between the two
countries.

The state department today an-
nounced that W. I. Buchanan, who has
been in Venezuela for several weeks,
has reported that he had reached the
basis of an agreement for their settle-
ment, and that a protocol to that effect
was now being drawn up. Presum-
ably the case will go to the court
of arbitration at the Hague.

The signing of the protocol will re-
sult in the formal resumption of
diplomatic relations with the Vene-
zuelan government. The claims over
which the two countries have been in
dispute are the following: That of A.
J. Jauregui, who was expelled in 1904;
the Orinoco corporation, which claims
large concessions covering iron mines,
asphalt privileges and hardwood con-
cessions; the Orinoco steamship com-
pany, which claims exclusive rights of
navigation on branches of the Orinoco
river; the New York and Bermudez
Asphalt company, claiming right of
the company to take asphalt from
Infelididad lake; and the United States
and Venezuelan company, which de-
clares it has been deprived of the
right to mine asphalt and build a
railroad.

FLOUTING PRESIDENT

House Committee Acts in Opposition
to His Order Regarding Dis-
position of Marines

Washington, Jan. 15.—By unanimous
vote the House committee on naval
affairs today agreed to recommend
placing the marines back on the ships
in the navy, contrary to the action of
the president. This action was taken
at a meeting of the committee follow-
ing the taking of testimony for several
days. Rear Admiral Evans was the
last witness heard. He approved of the
recent order of the president removing
the marines from the ships, and urged
their organization into battalions but
still to be a part of the navy.

Admiral Dewey, president of the
general board of the navy, has sent to
Secretary Newberry a letter in which
he cordially approved the withdrawal
of the marines from the ships of the
navy, recently ordered by the Presi-
dent. He says it is the policy of the
department to employ these men as
an integral part of the navy, and war
plans are worked out accordingly, but
when embarked they will be on ships
especially fitted to carry expeditionary
forces and advanced base material. If
there had been five thousand marines
under his command at Manila bay,
the admiral says, the city would have
surrendered and there would have been
no insurrection.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital, paid up.....\$3,900,000
Reserve.....\$ 4,390,000

Facilities for transacting all kinds of Banking Business

Savings Bank Department

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

VICTORIA BRANCH:

T. D. VEITCH, Manager.

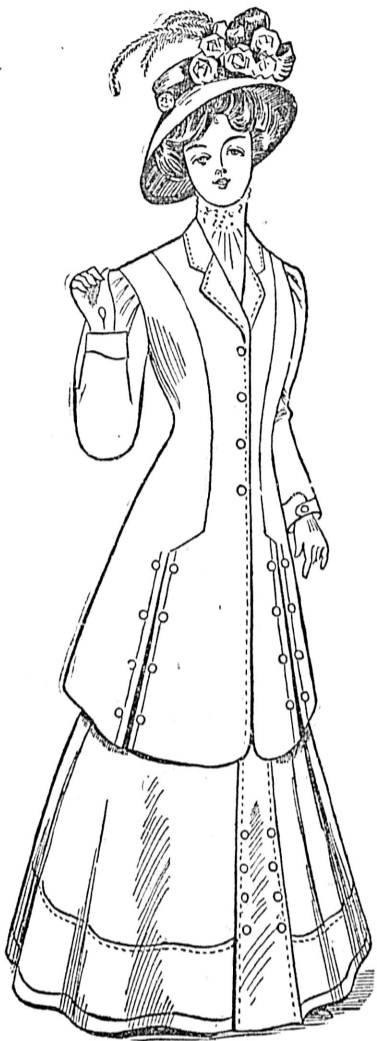
Cor. Fort and Gov't Sts.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

[Established 18

TOMORROW WILL START THE THIRD WEEK

Of our Great January Sale. The exceptional weather of the past two weeks made it necessary to alter our sale plans. Many lines that we would have offered before are yet to be placed on sale. Some of these goods go on sale tomorrow—the Cloth Jumper Suits and Silk Under-skirts, also the coats for small children. Our customers can expect a very interesting wind-up to the January Sale during the next two weeks, as we have plenty of wonderful values still to offer.



Monday Will Be Housecleaning Day in the Mantle Department

Monday we intend clearing out a lot of small quantities and odd lots in our mantle section, the unusually heavy selling during the last few weeks has broken the assortment of colors and sizes in many lines, and these will all be cleared at prices that will hurry them out quickly, as in making the reductions we have not considered the cost at all. In addition we offer a few lines that we have not had the opportunity of offering before, the Silk Underskirts coming under this head.

Women's Suits, worth to \$55.00 Monday \$23.75

A quantity of Women's Suits, some of our very best lines, handsome styles, rich cloth, beautifully trimmed and finished. Many of these suits are model garments. They must be cleared, hence the big reductions. Regular values up to \$55.00. Monday \$23.75

Women's Suits, worth to \$18.75 Monday \$6.90

A suit made up ready to put on for \$6.90. That's one of the bargains for Monday. These suits are made of good cloths in the best possible manner. They are absolutely correct as to style, and will give any woman twice the cost in service, regular to \$18.75. Monday .. \$6.90

Women's \$35.00 Coats Monday \$15.00

Some smart handsome coats will go at this price on Monday. This lot includes many of our best styles and extra good qualities. The styles this season are so moderate that these garments will do nicely for another season. Regular values \$35.00 and thereabouts. Monday \$15.00

Women's \$25.00 Coats Monday \$10.00

This is a very moderate price to ask for coats like these. We may have another cold snap, and you could hardly spend this amount of money better than in making yourself comfortable, good styles, pretty cloths, well made, regular prices to \$25.00. Monday \$10.00

Women's \$15.00 Coats Monday \$4.90

A coat for \$4.90 and a good one at that. Not made of shoddy cloth and thrown together, but from our regular stock of the best made garments. It is hardly necessary to say any more than that these garments won't last long at this price. Reg. \$15.00. Monday, \$4.90



Silk Dept. Values for Monday

CHECKED LOUISINE SILKS, small, medium and large checks in brown, navy and black. These are very handsome. Also a large variety of fancy colored silks in checks, all new goods. Regular value 90c, for 50¢
FANCY BROCHE AND DRESDEN SILKS, a good assortment of very handsome effects in fancy stripes, broches and rich Dresden effects, all new goods and designs. Regular value 75c. Monday . . . 50¢
GEISHA SILKS, in colors, pink, sky, reseda, old rose, navy, cardinal, grenot, bluet, gold, grey, goblin, mauve, and drab, a new line. Monday 35¢
NATURAL PONGEE SILK, 34 inches wide, values up to \$1.00. Monday 45¢
COLORED MOIRETTES, suitable for underskirts and linings, a big lot of colors, regular 50c and 65c. Monday 45¢
FANCY SATINS, a good variety of navy and bluet broches. These arrived late. Should have been here long ago. Should sell at 75c. Monday 50¢

Children's Coats, worth to \$15.00 Monday \$4.90

A pretty good assortment of Coats for children, all kinds of cloths, all colors and smart natty styles that you will like. These coats are made of the best cloths, fancy and plain, and offer a wonderful chance to save money on supplying the little ones with a good coat, regular up to \$15.00. Monday \$4.90

Women's Jumper Suits, worth \$15.00 Monday \$7.50

A little plainer styles than the more expensive garments, but very dressy indeed, made of Panama cloth of a good quality in black, reg. value \$15.00. Monday's price \$7.50

BLACK SATEEN WRAPPERS, excellent quality sateen, regular price \$2.75. Monday \$1.00

Silk Underskirts, worth to \$25.00 for \$9.85

You have the choice of practically our entire range from \$12.50 upwards at this price, every possible color is included in this offering, and some of the best qualities. This is a most extraordinary offering of strictly high-grade silk underskirts, values from \$12.50 to \$25.00. Monday \$9.85

Children's Coats, worth to \$10.00 Monday \$2.50

Coats of all kinds, principally made of fancy tweeds or plain serges, a lot of different shades and colors to choose from. Well made garments in pretty childish styles, many with very attractive trimmings of fancy braids or cloths of contrasting colors, sizes to fit children of different ages. Regular values up to \$10.00. Monday \$2.50

Women's Jumper Suits, worth \$25.00 Monday \$13.50

SMART JUMPER SUITS, made of panamas and venetians, in black, blue, brown and white, very attractive garments, well made and very dressy, regular values \$25.00 and \$30.00. Monday \$13.50

COLORED WRAPPERS AND HOUSE DRESSES of different kinds. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.90. Monday \$1.40

Silk Underskirts, worth to \$10.00 Monday \$2.90

In this assortment the skirts that were up to \$10.00 are included. In the assortment of shades it is nearly, if not quite, equal, in range practically every color is included. They are made of good quality silks that will wear well. Values from \$2.25 to \$10.00. Monday \$2.90

Women's 75c Waists, Monday 50c

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE WAISTS, a new lot just received. These were bought to sell at 75c, but on account of being late in arriving we have marked them at this price. They are in dark shades and pretty designs. Regular 75c waists. Monday 50¢

Velvet and Corduroy Coats Reduced—Values up to \$6.75, Monday \$2.90

In this lot are a quantity of colored corduroy and velvet coats in different shades and styles. Also a few white ones in corduroy and broadcloth. Some of the smartest little garments that we had this season are in this lot. Regular prices from \$5.00 to \$6.75. Monday's price \$2.90

50c and 65c Fancy Waistings, 25c

A quantity of Fancy Waist materials go on sale Monday. These materials are the kind suitable for wearing during the winter months, such as Fancy Albatross, Delaines, and other materials, and they are marked at half and less than half the regular figure for Monday's selling.

FANCY ALBATROSS for blouses and kimono, in stripe and figured designs, navys, brown, cardinals, green, regular 50c. Monday . . . 25¢
DELAINES, cream grounds, with fancy border designs, regular 65c. Monday 25¢
FANCY BLOUSINGS, in stripes and checks, cream, cardinals, navy, greens, browns and black, regular 50c. Monday 25¢

Men's High Grade Footwear Reduced

It will be well to remember that during this sale we will offer special prices, on our range of "Quite Right" Boots. As we have only carried this line one season you can be sure that they are all fresh stock, and represent the very latest and smartest styles.

MEN'S SUPERIOR QUALITY GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER BOOTS, Goodyear welt soles, narrow and medium toes, Quite Right brand, regular \$5.00 and \$5.50. While they last \$4.00
MEN'S STOUT GUN METAL CALF BLUCHERS, leather lined, double soles, Goodyear welt soles. Quite Right brand, regular \$6.50. While they last \$5.00
MEN'S WINTER CALF BLUCHER BOOTS, high cut, waterproof soles, and ordinary height, with viscolised soles, Quite Right brand, regular \$6.50 and \$7.00. While they last \$5.00

Queen Quality Footwear Reduced

\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 Boots for \$3.45
We would call attention to the fact that the January Sale will be the last occasion on which you can buy the world famous Queen Quality brand of American footwear at these specially arranged cut prices. In addition to the odd lines to be found on our \$2.50 tables, we make you this special offer of your choice of Queen Quality Boots and Oxfords, whether on tables or not, the regular prices of which are \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50. While they last \$3.45

WHITE SERGE SKIRTS FOR WOMEN, a small quantity ranging in value up to \$10.50. On Sale Monday at \$3.75

Children's White Coats Reduced—Values up to \$4.75, Monday \$1.90

A quantity of Coats for small children, made of fine white broadcloth and heavy serge, very attractive little garments, some of which are smartly trimmed with rich silk braid. They are for small children only, and the poorest coat in the lot is worth twice the price asked. Regular values up to \$4.75. Monday \$1.90

Rubbers for every member of the family at
Greatly Reduced Prices

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Rubbers for every member of the family at
Greatly Reduced Prices

THURSDAY of the coming week will witness the opening of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, and special significance attaches to the occasion from the fact that never in its history has the province been so free from political unrest nor the prospects for a peaceful and businesslike session so good.

Mr. Speaker Eberts will take the chair finding the public affairs of the province in a most satisfactory condition, and the McBride government so strongly entrenched in office that it would be considered humorous to suggest any embarrassment to it during the de-

bates which will ensue in the progress of the session.

The Opposition, led by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, K. C., will face the House weaker in its personnel than in recent years, by-elections which have been held during the recess having but served to further strengthen the present government. It is improbable that much contentious legislation will be introduced, though some important government measures of a provincial development nature may be anticipated.

One feature of the opening of the session will be that a new minister, Hon. Thomas Taylor, will take his seat as Minister of Works

in the McBride Cabinet. Mr. Taylor, who represents Revelstoke in the House, was chosen to fill the much-discussed vacancy in the Cabinet created by the provision of an additional portfolio at the last session of the legislature. At a meeting held December 22 Mr. Taylor's appointment was announced.

Mr. Taylor was born in London, Ont., in 1865, and there received his education. In 1897 he married Miss Georgie Larson, and at one time held the position of mining recorder. He has been a member of the legislature since 1900. He was elected as a member for Revelstoke at the general elections of that year,

and again at the general elections of 1903 and 1907.

At the last session of the legislature, acts were passed separating the portfolio of Lands and Works. The development of the province had so increased the business of the department that the change was necessary. Hon. F. J. Fulton will be Chief Commissioner of aLnds.

The members of the government are as follows:

Hon. Richard McBride, Premier and Minister of Mines.

Hon. Francis L. Carter-Cotton, President of the Council.

Hon. Frederick J. Fulton, K. C., Chief Commissioner of Lands.

Hon. William J. Bowser, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Fisheries.

Hon. H. E. Young, Provincial Secretary and Minister of the Education Department.

Hon. Robert Garnet Tatlow, Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Works.

Hon. D. McEwen Eberts, K. C., Saanich, Speaker.

The acoustic properties of the legislative chamber will be greatly improved this session. Curtains have been strung below the rail of the public galleries for this purpose.

The Executive of BRITISH COLUMBIA

MR. FRANCIS L. CARTER-COTTON
PRESIDENT OF
THE COUNCIL

HON. RICHARD MCBRIDE, PREMIER AND
MINISTER OF MINES

HON. D. M. EBERTS
SPEAKER
OF THE
HOUSE

HON. WILLIAM J. BOWSER
ATTY. GENERAL AND COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

HON. H. E. YOUNG
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION

HON. ROBERT G. TATLOW
MINISTER OF FINANCE AND AGRICULTURE

HON. FREDERICK J. FULTON, K.C.
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND WORKS

Chinatown Prepares for New Year Feast



WHEN the spirits of wind and water—those misshapen wicked little demons that lurk in the alleys and byways of Chinatown—have been vanquished with the salvos of spluttering firecrackers, long strings suspended from eaves or balcony, booming and fizzing with a fountain of fire that is destructive to them, and the gods of the household which have been away reporting on the doings of the householders—their veracity hindered by bribes of barley-sugar—have returned, the salutation will be given:

"Kung e fa choy!"

Gaily-clad, with long robes of many hues, brilliant with their silken sheen, bright green and red and yellow, magenta robes vying with dazzling green trousers tucked in the boot-tops, the people of Chinatown—that picturesque city within a city—will repeat this greeting many times tomorrow as they meet to solemnly shake hands, not with each other, as is the custom of the Occident, but with themselves, as is the way of China, for this is the New Year, the first year of Pu Wi, the three-year-old Emperor who now sits on the dragon throne behind the towering walls of the forbidden city at Peking.

The stores are closed. The shutters are up. There will be no business in shop or house for several days; for Chinatown is making holiday with the abandon that is usual to celebrate the glad New Year. Although the days of mourning are passed, the days when shaving of the forehead was an infraction of the laws made at Peking, the recent national mourning is too fresh not to have its effect upon the celebration, an effect tempered much by the distance of the homeland. This will not prevent the usual rejoicing, though, for the New Year. The houseworker will forsake his kitchen, the laundryman his ironing board, the merchant his counter—all will take their bright-hued raiment from the camphor-wood

lockers, and the sombre indigo blouses of the less important days will give place to the rich silken robes. The children, especially, will be gay; for the children of this little China are studies for an artist as they play on the balconies of Chinatown or toddle the streets and alleyways at the New Year.

Lanterns, great bamboo-ribbed spheres of oiled paper, each inscribed with big ideographs that are the characters for wishes or prayers, will dangle from tonight before the housefronts, while from the lintels, on the door-jamb, and in many places big placards of red paper will blazon the wishes of the householder, usually a prayer for "the five blessings"—riches, health, love of virtue, long life and a natural and easy death. Oft the householder puts out a more laconic inscription, only characters which briefly state: "Long life—happiness"—a brief way of asking much. In China literature can considerable money by the sale of these placards to be pasted on doors at the New Year time. Gold-speckled door-paper and pictures of the "door gods" are also sold.

May this be a prosperous year
And everything be as I want it.

Thus one Chinese asks. A storekeeper adorns his door with a longer motto:

"May profits be like the morning sun rising on the clouds;
"May wealth increase like the morning tide which brings the rain;
"Manage your business according to truth and loyalty;
"Hold on to benevolence and rectitude in all your trading."

Before these inscriptions were pasted up, however, there was a grand scattering of evil spirits. The big driving out of the wicked sprites will take place tonight. Just before midnight salvo after salvo of firecrackers will splutter, exploding like the rifles of a battle-front, for it is the beginning of the New Year tonight and the red firecracker is a charm to drive away the evil spirits, those wicked spirits of wind and water which must be forced away

ere the New Year begins. Long strings of firecrackers are festooned from the eaves and from the balconies, the entire line being ablaze, spluttering, fizzing and booming; and woe betide the bad spirit that has lingered, for it can scarce wriggle through the cordon of fire to work its malign influence upon the celebration of the New Year. In case the splatter of the firecrackers has not proved effective many of the Chinese resort to strategy. Away back in the days a score of centuries ago, there was a grand Duke, one Chieh, who attained great power over evil spirits, and on many windows a notice is pasted for the evil spirits, which reads:

Chieh, the Supreme Duke is here; bad spirits, get you gone.

The evil sprites of wind and water, misshapen demons that can read, when they see these notices, are deceived. They do not know that the ashes of Chieh were disintegrated centuries ago, and, in fear, they slink away. Another strategic move is to place a small mirror at the door. Any lingering spirit sees his ugly face, and thinking himself forestalled, takes flight.

Chinatown does much to prepare for this, the greatest of the holidays of China. Only the Dragon and Moon festivals vie at all with the New Year celebration. Months before preparations begin. Journeys are planned to end before that time and business is arranged with the last day of the old year as a great "quarter day." In China many put up street stalls, and hucksters sell their effects by the roadside to raise money to settle with their creditors, for woe to the man who does not settle before the New Year begins. In China many suicides of those who have been unable to meet their payments take place. It is not, however, considered good form to dun a creditor on New Year's day. If he has omitted to pay, however, the creditor can go to him with a lantern lit. If a lantern is carried the sun has not risen and it is still the night before—this is one of the many social fictions of the Chinese.

The paying of debts and the cleaning up of the houses and premises generally, the washing out of the temples, are among the chief preparations, and Chinatown has more soap and water scattered in the days preceding the holiday than at any other time in the twelve months. The buildings are, like the people, made to look their best. The signboards of the shops are festooned with red cloth—red is the color of colors in China. Not only are lanterns put out, but artificial flowers and ornaments made of red and gilt paper with peacocks' feathers stuck in them, are dangled out—and there are many other means of decoration. This year, on account of the deaths at Peking, the red will give place to a certain extent to blue in the decorations, the change being usual when a death has taken place.

The narcissus, growing in pots with no earth, amid pebbles and water, plays a large part in the decoration of every Chinese household at the New Year time. These are brought from China as bulbs by steamer and it is considered a bad omen if the narcissus fails to flower at the New Year. Many of the housewives of Chinatown in fear of such a happening, have sent their narcissus plants to local nurseries to have them forced in the hot-houses of the florists.

In most of the stores and houses a table is spread with sweetsmeats, lichee nuts, preserved ginger, etc., from which visitors are invited to partake. Cakes, barley sugar, sugar cane and other delectables are prepared—while, of late, boxes of cigars have also been given place.

The beginning of the celebration is not the great feu-de-joie of firecrackers as many suppose. Long before, a temporary altar has been arranged at the family hearth, an offering to Heaven and Earth for protection given during the past year, while prayers are made for a continuance of the protection in the year to come. On this altar, according to the usual procedure in China, several small cups of tea, five bowls of rice, ten pairs of chopsticks, an almanac of the New Year with a red string for

luck, some ornamental candles and loose-skinned oranges are placed. To these offerings the head of the family bows, worshipping in the name of the family, and offerings are also made to the ancestral tablets of the forbears of the family. Then comes the great feu-de-joie of the firecrackers, the great strings of spluttering firecrackers that make fiery showers considered so disastrous to the laggard demons who doubtless had long since packed their grips and fled, knowing what would befall them if they remained.

The demons gone the celebration begins. With their holiday garments of bright hues the men start their round of visits, their hands filled with sheaves of great red visiting cards, each the size of an ordinary dodger. Not only are the names of the givers stamped on these big cards, but also pictures emblematic of the things most desired, long life, happiness and male offspring. After giving the cards the givers shake hands, shaking their own, not those of the recipient. Then the merry-making begins. Presents are exchanged, banquets are given, merchants sit, well dressed, in their erect blackwood chairs receiving callers, and everyone makes merry.

The Chinese have a proverb referring to this time which says: "During the first part of the first month no one has an empty mouth." It is indeed, a time of feasting, a joyous holiday time. As Chinese meet they salute, usually with the common "Kung e fa Choy," which is the equivalent of "A Happy New Year," although the wording differs. Chinese take care on the first day of the year to use only lucky words and letters written then are usually started with such characters as "Happiness, Long Life, or Wealth." As with the people of the West, the New Year time is a period of good resolutions, and much pavement is made for that place whither the firecrackers have driven the demons. A common cry on the last night of the old year is "Mai saou," which means, "I will sell my evil ways." But like the people of the Occident the Chinese sometimes break the good resolutions they make.

Religious Thought—"The Gospel of the Kingdom"

By Mrs. Alice M. Christie.



RECENT article on "Religious Thought" said: "Christ taught that by faith certain things could be done, and the Apostles exercised this faith and did things. If none of us can do those things now, the change must be in us, for there can be no change in the principle of truth." I fully accord with this statement; the change must be in us, and in the quality of our faith. This is granted by all to be a very material age, and the great majority have faith only in such things as they can understand, or in such things as come within their own experience. Faith has a different meaning in our vocabulary to what it had in the days of the prophets and Apostles. To most people it means belief in certain creeds, or more particularly in the doctrine of the Atonement, and if we look upon this in the orthodox way we are said to be in the faith.

Jesus teaches that if we have faith as a grain of mustard seed nothing shall be impossible to us, and promises that all things can be done by the one who believes in him. Paul says such faith as this is a gift of the Spirit, and Jesus tells us it is given to those who believe on Him; naturally many have been led to believe on Him, hoping to receive this faith, which can remove mountains, and they talk of being saved by faith, though in what way they are saved is very often a problem to their critics. There must be a deeper truth in connection with these words of Jesus: Believe on Me, than the church has as yet grasped, or our achievements in the realm of faith would not be so very unsatisfactory and meagre. All church members believe in Jesus as the Son of God and the Saviour of the world, but this faith has borne small fruit in comparison to what Jesus tells us may be done by those who believe on Him. If we can find the key to those words: "Believe in Me," we will then find the key to the Bible, and the law by which faith works; then we will discover why our present day faith is such a broken staff, a will-o-the-wisp, and the discovery would make us wise unto salvation. It might be likened to the finding of a rich vein of quartz. Before the wealth and power represented by the gold embedded in the rocks could benefit the finder, he would find there were certain conditions to be fulfilled before it was his to use, and if we find the key of faith, we may discover also that there are certain conditions to be fulfilled before we can fit the key to the lock and possess the promised power. I believe that no word of Scripture shall fail till all be fulfilled, but like the finder of the gold mine, we must do our share, so that our faith may be rewarded by actual demonstration in this life.

The Apostle Paul tells us that faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, and in the 11th chapter of Hebrews he describes all those who died in the faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. Christ says: "When the Son of Man cometh shall he find faith on the earth?" Can

He mean faith in the Creeds or in the doctrine of the Atonement? I think not. But will He find any with faith in the promises at the time He comes to fulfill them, and to ratify the Covenant? A world redeemed from the powers of evil. Is not this the salvation which Jesus has promised! What are the promises which all the patriarchs and prophets believed in, and died in the faith that some glad day those promises would be fulfilled? It is in the promises concerning the kingdom of God on earth. The gospel of the kingdom which Jesus preached so much about, and it was those promises the Apostles hoped to see realized in their own day. This hope gave power to their preaching and their enthusiasm touched the hearts of their hearers. They all looked for a city whose builder and maker is God, where only righteousness would rule and Love be the only law, and where only the lovers of justice and mercy could enter. Such a reward was a big inducement to live right lives—and those who had faith in the promises would strive to get right with God. We are taught today that this city, whose builder and Maker is God, is Heaven, and we shall enter there when we die, or after the last judgment, if we have believed on Jesus and had faith in the Atonement. Surely the Church has lost her message, and has wandered far away from the gospel of the kingdom of God, the promise of a redeemed earth where there should be no more death, neither sorrow, or crying, neither shall there be any more pain; where all will be peace and harmony. In what church is such a gospel as this preached? Yet that is the gospel of the kingdom which Jesus commanded to be preached to all the world. If I can gather any truth from the Parables of Jesus, it is this: Each generation was expected to have faith in those promises and to pray for their fulfillment, hoping and expecting to see them realized in their own day. Such a faith would tend to keep alive the true spirit of love and religion. Because He has delayed His coming the love of many has waxed cold, and many are afraid to express such a faith today for fear of being compared to the Millenites or some other absurdity, and make their faith a subject for ridicule. To confess faith in anything psychic, such as the occurrences related in the Bible, is to be at once called Spiritualist, rather than Spiritual: to imagine that the Lord has given you a message, is to be classed as a deluded dreamer, and the orthodox will not hesitate to say that it is a delusion of the Devil, as that is his special and particular temptation in this age to tempt and lead astray the foolish ones who are looking for a new theology.

The age of miracles, they tell us, is past, and we do not have any need of them now, as Jesus was the last of the Prophets and fulfilled all things, and if we believe in Him and His finished work, we are in the kingdom of God, and are saved, and have the Book for a daily guide. To rightly believe in Jesus, and in the Book, is to believe that the greatest miracles of all are yet to come, for the work of Jesus is not yet finished until the voice of the multitude shout: "Alleluia: for the Lord God, omnipotent reigneth." Then the mystery of evil shall be put away, the earth redeemed

from the curse, and holiness unto the Lord shall be upon all things sacred and secular.

This was the faith which sustained patriarch and prophets, and is the substance of the things hoped for, concerning which Paul alluded to in his epistle to the Hebrews. Jesus said to His disciples: "Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God, but to others in parables." He also said to the people: "Among those that are born of women there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist; but he that is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he." The teaching of the Church in connection with this remarkable saying is that we are living in a different dispensation and have entered into the kingdom of God, and therein lies his own greatness. If the kingdom of God is anywhere on the earth today, it must indeed be something like a gold mine which unscrupulous speculators have floated and which exists only on paper: when the trusting investors seek for their wealth they find it existed only in their mind, but no where on the earth. If the kingdom is here, let us call a grand rally and realize something substantial upon our investment; if it is not here, let us call a bigger rally and discuss ways and means of getting it here, for faith is a cheque which God always honors when presented for payment.

Are we not living still in the dispensation of John the Baptist? John began to preach shortly before Jesus, but John's work closed soon after the work of Jesus began. No lapse of time separates them, both John and Jesus preached the baptism of repentance, and faith in the gospel. Both preached that the kingdom was at hand. Jesus said: "The time is fulfilled, repent ye and believe the gospel." Neither John or Jesus proclaimed that the kingdom was set up, but that it was at hand. "All the prophets and the law prophesied until John," meaning they had prophesied of this kingdom of God which was to be set up, and now the One who is going to fulfill the promises has come to make the way ready for the fulfillment of this gospel. Jesus came preaching deliverance to the captives, and this blessed gospel to the poor: preaching of deliverance is not deliverance. To some few, deliverance and healing were given, to show in a small way the greater things that will follow when this kingdom is established. The life, death, and resurrection of Jesus has made this long expected kingdom a possibility, but not until His second coming does it become a reality. Our baptism is still the baptism of John, the baptism of repentance and of water; not until the Second Coming shall we receive the baptism of Jesus, the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire. The Apostles and some few others received the first fruits of this baptism of the Spirit and because of it they did things. When the kingdom of God is established the Spirit shall be poured out upon all flesh, and then shall the words of Jesus be fulfilled, for the least one in this kingdom shall be a greater prophet than John the Baptist. "At that day we shall all be in unity of flesh and of knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. (Eph. 4: 13.) "Then shall we be delivered from the bondage of sin and come into

the glorious liberty of the children of God, for this the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now, even we groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption: to wit, the redemption of our bodies." (Rom. 8.)

This is the glorious gospel which Jesus desires us to receive with faith, and this is the next step in our evolution, the spiritual creation, the image and likeness of God. God is preparing the hearts of the people for this great event, for our redemption draweth nigh even at our doors. It will be a glad day to the lovers of righteousness, but a day of vengeance to the wicked. If this gospel was preached from our pulpits what crowds would gather to listen to such a blessed gospel of salvation. Peace on earth, good will to man." Hearts would be filled with love and adoration towards the One who had made such a message possible, who so loved the world that He laid down His life, his power and glory, and took upon Him our frail human nature that He might open the way for us to find God and our divinity. He watches the struggle and has not forgotten the promises; only let us have faith in them, for no word of His shall fail, and when all is fulfilled all things shall become new.

There is something we must do to hasten this great deliverance. If we have faith in those promises then we are believing in the Lord Jesus Christ, and His Spirit is guiding us upon the way, and if we fall, let us rise again, and keep our faith bright and hopeful, praying always and fainting not, though we may be at times discouraged and faint-hearted, thinking the Lord has forgotten His promises. Let us learn a lesson from the parables which Jesus told to His disciples when they asked Him to teach them how to pray. "When ye pray, say: Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven." This was to be a daily prayer, and immediately following this prayer he told them the parable of the Friend at midnight: "Though he will not rise and give him because he is his friend, yet because of his importunity he will rise and give him as many as he needeth." (Luke 11.) Then to enforce the truth contained in this parable and its application to the prayer he had just taught them to use daily. He said: "Ask and it shall be given you. Seek and ye shall find. Knock and it shall be opened to you." In Luke, 18th chapter, he tells a somewhat similar parable illustrating the same truth. The parable of the unjust judge and the widow. "Yet because this widow troubleth me I will avenge her, lest by her coming she weary me." And shall not God avenge His own elect which cry to Him day and night." These parables are intended to teach us to pray without ceasing for the coming of the kingdom of God: to importune Him, for the fulfilment of those glorious promises, for by so doing we are showing our faith in Him and in His covenant. We are told by Jesus to seek this kingdom before all things and when we receive it, all things are ours. If the churches can arouse a unity of faith concerning those promises being fulfilled here and now, what a new life would be put in our religion, what a new and

living interest would be aroused in the kingdom of God.

In the latter part of the Lord's prayer we say: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." When the kingdom of God is inaugurated we will no longer be led into temptation by our unseen and evil enemies, the messengers of Satan, for then we shall be delivered from the powers of hell, as Zacharias says: "We being delivered from the hands of our enemies might serve Him without fear, in holiness and righteousness before Him all the days of our life."

Many are looking for a personal coming of Jesus, others expect a spiritual coming into the hearts of this waiting people the temple not made with hands, possibly it may be both ways: to some a literal, personal coming, to others a spiritual coming: but the coming itself is the essential thing, and not the manner of His coming. Only let a unity of faith be aroused concerning the reality of His coming to fulfill the promises of a redeemed earth, and then like the friend at midnight and the widow before the unjust judge, importune God for the fulfilment of His promise and to ratify the new covenant, when His laws shall be written in our hearts. When we have the kingdom within us in this way, it will soon be realized without us also, and the desire of all nations shall come.

"The spirit and the bride say come, let him that heareth say come, let him that is athirst come, and believe this precious gospel, and whosoever will let him come and drink of the water of life freely." All churches can surely have unity of faith upon this gospel and all can earnestly unite in the prayer, "Even so, come quickly, Lord Jesus."

PROMISING AFRICAN INDUSTRIES

An industry in South Africa which promises to be as directly remunerative as the gold and diamond mines is that of ostrich farming, says the Standard of Empire. Already in Cape Colony this branch of agriculture is making such headway as to become, in the opinion of competent judges, one of the greatest sources of wealth.

A new industry has also been opened up by the satisfactory report of the London (England) Cotton Growing Association on a trial shipment of Cape-grown cotton. The report states that the varieties are saleable if the bulk is equal to the sample. The sample was clean, hard, and strong. The association asks that cotton should be packed in 4 cwt. bales, iron-hooped, and that the bales be uniform and well-packed in Hessian canvas.

Hawaii's sugar crop for this year, which is now all ground, amounted to 521,000 tons, worth in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000. This is not only the largest crop ever produced in the Territory, but is the highest production per acre yet attained, averaging over five tons to the acre throughout the group. Some of the plantations will begin grinding on their 1909 crop next month or early in January.

What War has done for Surgery



Recent wars have taught us that surgery has undergone a complete change. Surgery has become simplified, and its fundamental principles have become the common property of all physicians. Our knowledge relative to preventing wound infections and our ability in treating the same, have been wonderfully improved. We now possess some little knowledge regarding the nature of bullet wounds, partly from data accumulated through experiments in shooting at human targets, i.e., bodies which have been presented to the commission for that purpose, and partly from the experience gained in our latest wars. The Roentgen, or X-rays, which give us a truthful picture of the injuries sustained by the bones, and show the exact location of the bullet are of most essential value in dealing with shot wounds.

The last two wars have brought to light two interesting facts, first, fewer cases of infection of wounds made by our modern, fully encased, small-calibre bullets, and secondly, the judicious modern treatment of bullet wounds and the consequent favorable results.

These small calibre bullets are of cylindrical shape from about 7 to 8 millimetres in diameter. They consist of a leaden core encased in a shell of either nickel or steel; while the bullets formerly in use were made of plain lead without a shell. The most recent French bullet is 40 millimetres long and weighs 14 grams. Its head is somewhat flattened. This bullet is made wholly of hard brass and is not encased. It has an initial velocity of 705 metres and will carry 4400 metres.

It was thought, for a short time, that these modern small calibre bullets in consequence of their inferior weight, their smaller diameter, and their solidity consequent upon the new method of encasement, in contrast with the old type lead bullet, would be more humane, i.e., that they would perforate both the flesh and bone, leaving a clean-cut wound which would heal more easily than a wound which is torn and ragged.

Clean-cuts the Flesh But Splinters the Bone

It soon became apparent that this idea was erroneous. Numerous experiments, especially on the part of the medical branch of the Prussian War Ministry, and the experience of recent wars, showed that these small calibre bullets possessed a highly increased initial velocity and a tremendous penetrating power, which was increased still more by the use of smokeless powder. But in cases where the bullet had penetrated the flesh only, have clean-cut small perforations been the result; and it was seen, at once, that these wounds were more favorable to healing. In fact, cases have come under observation where men shot through the lungs, the stomach, or the intestines have convalesced, the wounds healing without even scientific aid.

On the other hand the bones are usually splintered by the impact of these bullets. Especially is this the case at close range, 300 to 800 metres for example. Where the bullet enters the wound is usually small, where the bullet leaves the body the wound is, on the contrary, quite large, while the many splintered fragments of bone perforate the adjoining flesh. One might almost say that the bullet becomes imbued with a living, explosive power, as a result of which one finds directly adjoining the bone a cavity filled with splintered bone and pieces of flesh.

At a range of about 1,000 metres and upwards these large wounds cease, the tissue-filled cavities adjoining the shattered bone become smaller, the number of bone splinters become fewer; but still at a range of 2,000 metres the bone becomes shattered, in larger splinters, however, causing the so-called "butterfly fracture." Only in the soft, sponge-like substance at the end of the longer bones, at the so-called epiphyses, near the joints, does one observe small, clean-cut perforations.

The penetrating power of these encased, small calibre bullets is so great that a shot fired at a range of 600 metres will pass clean through three human bodies placed in a row and about 50 centimetres apart. So, consequently, these small calibre bullets will seldom remain in the body, but usually pass clear through. When they do remain in the body, it is where the shot enters the head or shoulders and passes downward toward the feet, which results if the man is hit while lying flat on the ground.

A very favorable effect resulting from the use of these bullets is that seldom, if ever, are pieces of the garment forced into the wound, as was formerly the case where the soft, changeable lead bullet was used, thereby causing serious infections. It sometimes happens that the shell of a bullet breaks, in cases where the bullet strikes a stone, the corner of a stone wall, the mountings of a uniform, or articles carried in the pockets of the man shot. This frequently happens, also, when the bullet strikes a bone.

At times the shot is deflected in its course or changes its position; the so-called transverse wounds (querschlaege) result.

Inhuman bullets were those used by the English in their Indian campaign in Tschitral, where they used bullets which were partly encased; the lead-pointed bullet or Dum-Dum, named after the town where they were manufactured, viz., Dum-Dum, near Calcutta. Also the hollow point bullet used by the English in their Soudan campaign.

From their experience in their border campaigns in India the English had learned that their fully encased bullets did not sufficiently incapacitate the enemy for further participation in the battle. The English soldiers at once sought to improve the action of their nickel-shell bullets by filing off their points by means of sharp stones, thereby exposing the lead. So-called "soft-nose" or lead point bullets, such as are used in the hunt for wild animals, resulted.

The bullets used in the Soudan, the "hollow-point" bullets, have at this point, as their name indicates, a hollow space, cylindrical in shape, nine millimetres in length and two millimetres in diameter. The remainder of the bullet is identical with the Dum-Dum. Hu-

inflicted by shrapnel shot. In most cases the shot remains in the body, and it is characteristic that foreign particles, such as pieces of the garments, etc., are forced into the wounds, giving rise, as before stated, to serious infections.

The bursting area of shrapnel, i.e., the distance which the shot will carry after the explosion of the shell, governs the number and kind of wounds. The greatest damage is wrought within a radius of 120 metres and a height upwards to eight metres. A peculiarity, worth noticing, is that after the explosion of the shell the liberated bullets lose their round form and assume various shapes.

Grenades wound in various ways. The skin is often grazed by the action of the shot

men or the breast; but splinters, one gram in weight and less, from a howitzer grenade, can easily cause bone fractures (even of the thigh-bone), in consequence of their enormous final velocity, according to Schjerning.

The simplest kind of injury which a shot can make is a simple contusion, minus a wound, resulting from being hit by a bullet, the force of which is spent (such as being hit at a great distance), or by a bullet which first strikes some solid object, like a man's watch or his card-case. It often happens that a spent bullet will fracture a bone without even causing a skin wound. Shots which graze the skin cause groove-shaped wounds.

The great number of wounds caused by weapons of small calibre are the so-called

breast and in the abdomen, have been about the same in each war. This condition is due to the fact that those dangerously wounded usually die immediately, or shortly after receiving the wound; and in many instances because they do not receive the immediate and proper treatment.

The mortality rate has increased in cases of neck and throat wounds caused by small calibre projectiles. The reason for this is apparent. Modern small calibre bullets with their great penetrating power easily perforate the arteries and veins of the neck, especially the aorta; while formerly the lead bullet, with its small penetrating power, could do but little damage.

On the other hand, the mortality rate has rapidly decreased in cases of wounds in the arms or legs, as a result of improved and systematic treatment. This class of wounds constitutes about two-thirds of the entire number of wounds receiving treatment; so it is at once seen that the general mortality rate has correspondingly decreased.

First aids to the injured, and the systematic treatment of wounds as performed at the present time by the armies of all civilized nations, are based upon the same fundamental principles. By that we mean that newly made wounds (especially those inflicted by small calibre bullets) are looked upon as not being infected. Therefore, we disregard the possibility of infection, immediately cover the wound with a sterilized bandage of absorbent cotton which thoroughly absorbs the wound secretions. We then leave the wound alone—making no examinations with "sounds" or with the fingers. Of course this method is not followed in cases where immediate operations appear necessary to save the life of the patient, as in cases of severe hemorrhages which must be stopped at once.

Army physicians will enter future wars with due regard for this new treatment, following a prescribed course; and where formerly individualized methods of treatment were in vogue, a systematized method will henceforth be followed. Conditions were different in past centuries. For a long time shot wounds were considered poisonous, and with fear and trembling the physician probed for the wicked bullet. We shudder with horror when we recall the Middle Ages with its barbarous practices. During these ages seething oil was employed to burn out shot wounds, physicians believing that to be the best method of destroying the "powder-poison." About the middle of the sixteenth century the renowned French surgeon Pare, and the Italian, Maggi, were successful in their opposition to this atrocious practice.

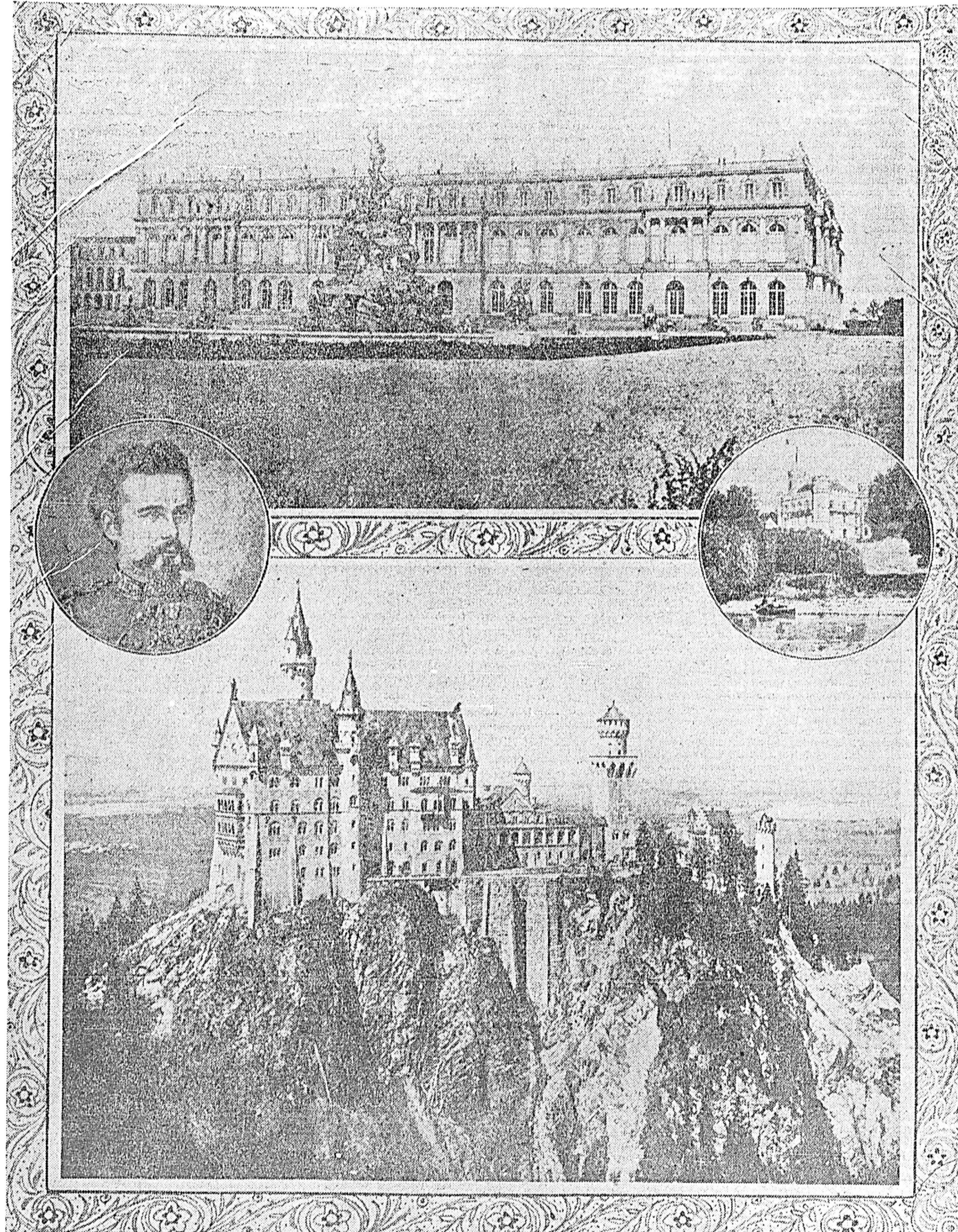
While the French army was assailing the stronghold of Villane, near Susa, in 1536, its young army surgeon Pare (so he himself relates) found that his supply of oil had run short. This predicament worried the young doctor, for there were many wounds to be burned out and no oil for the purpose. He spent a very restless night and awoke early next morning expecting to find his patients (whom he had not given the oil treatment) in a very serious condition. But his amazement was great when he found these patients in fine condition, while his other patients, treated with the burning oil, were suffering the intensest of agonies from fever and inflammation. Monsieur Pare then and there took an oath that thenceforth he would fight the atrocious practice.

First aid is usually rendered the wounded by physicians or sanitary soldiers, upon the battlefield, or in the bandaging tents. The application of bandages and the temporary stoppage of the flow of blood must be entrusted to the subordinate sanitary staff. In the bandaging tent the activity of the physicians must be systematically organized; the wounded, as they are brought in, or walk in, should be immediately sorted, those dangerously wounded (suffering from severe hemorrhages, etc.) to be given first treatment, those slightly wounded can be quickly tended to. The latter can usually do their own bandaging, as the soldier, nowadays, is supplied with a bandage roll when he goes to war.

The field hospital is the rendezvous for the wounded, after the battle. Here the injured are carefully re-examined, and when a case is found where the patient is dangerously wounded, it is advisable, where possible, to have him sent home. The necessary operations are then performed; the bullets located by means of the X-ray, and when not entailing too much danger, removed, if possible. Some bullets have been known to remain imbedded in the human body for years without danger to the person; therefore, bullets are nowadays removed only in cases where their removal will not endanger the patient.

Bullets thus imbedded in the body often change their original positions, their tendency being to follow a downward path, due to their weight; and oftentimes they will work themselves under the skin, whence they can be easily extracted through a slight incision. Schloffer has known of the transportation by the blood of a bullet from the left chamber of the heart to the artery in the arm-pit, whence it was removed through a slight operation. Out of the many instances known where lead bullets have remained imbedded in the flesh for some time, only a few exceptional cases were noted where blood-poisoning resulted.

Mighty armed forces will oppose each (Continued on Page Five.)



1. Chiemsee, Built in Imitation of the Palace of Versailles. 2. Ludwig II. of Bavaria, the Mad King, of Whose Eccentricities an Official Account Has Just Been Published. 3. The Schloss Berg, to Which the King Was Sent, and Starnberg Lake, in Which He Was Drowned. 4. Neu Schwanstein, One of the Many Castles Built by the Mad King.

From his grandfather King Ludwig inherited a love of building, and even at the tender age of eleven he drew plans of a hunting-box which showed marked ability on the part of their designer, but he had no practical knowledge of the matter, and was not able to visualise his plans. Therefore he was in the habit of having parts of castles built, pulled down, and rebuilt again, when the first result did not please him. His castle-building, indeed, led to his financial ruin; yet, curiously enough, these very castles have served to pay his debts, for they have been opened to public inspection on payment of fee. It was one of the King's peculiarities to wear regal dress based on that of Louis XIV., for whom he had a great reverence.

mane reasons demand that we protest against the use of these two types of bullets, for both cause frightful, jagged wounds, such as are made by heavy artillery, especially in cases when fired at close range.

Wounds caused by heavy artillery, (grenades and shrapnel) are not so typical as the wounds caused by weapons of small calibre (rifles, revolvers and pistols); irregular, torn wounds predominate. Often much destruction is wrought of flesh and bones, then again entire limbs and organs are carried away, while at other times only slight wounds and burns result.

Very much like the wounds caused by the old-fashioned plain lead bullet are the wounds

before being spent. The heavy air pressure, at the instant of the explosion, is instrumental in causing wounds. And again, much damage is done by the poisonous nature of the charge, and the resultant phosphorous fumes; but more especially by the many flying fragments of the shell itself. The wounds caused by these last named fragments are wholly untypical, each wound assuming the form and size of the fragment imbedded. While the destruction wrought by grenades is often terrific, yet, in many cases, only harmless wounds result, such as contusions and burns.

It very seldom happens that grenade splinters of from two to six grams in weight, cause fatal results, even after penetrating the abdo-

"tubuliform" wounds, the bullets either passing clear through the body, or entering and remaining imbedded in the flesh. Powder wounds are very common; the powder burning the skin, leaving, oftentimes, a grayish-black discoloration.

Small shot at close range is very destructive, especially as regards flesh wounds. Severe fainting spells occur and serious attacks of heart weakening usually follow. The patient finally dies from paralysis of the heart.

A comparison of the various mortalities resulting from shot wounds, of various recent wars, brings out that mortalities consequent upon wounds in the head (especially where the brain has been injured), wounds in the

Our Hour with the Editor

A MOMENTOUS MEETING

Take time today to read the First Chapter of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles. Do not read it because you or some one else may think it a religious duty to read the Bible; do not be ashamed to read it, because some one may think the act unusual. Read it just as you would if some one suggested to you to read a chapter in any other book. For the purpose which we now have in mind, it is not necessary for you to look upon the account there given as inspired truth. Regard it only as the best available report of the things therein written. The brief matter-of-fact reference to the ascension of Jesus may seem a little hard to accept, that is regarding the chapter simply as a piece of history; but because you never knew of anything of the kind transpiring it does not follow that anything of the kind never transpired. In a reputable English paper only a couple of weeks ago there was an account, vouched for by a reputable person, of an event not at all dissimilar to this. It was of the disappearance of a man, whose first appearance to the woman he subsequently married was as if one had been raised from the dead. To assume that the ascension of Jesus Christ was an impossibility is perfectly gratuitous. But it is not intended to direct any special attention to that event that this article is written, but to the meeting held shortly afterwards.

First it may be well to say something about the Book of the Acts as an historical work. There are several ancient manuscripts of this book, none of them, however, any older than the Fourth Century, although it is possible that they may be. There may be older MSS. somewhere, but they have not yet been found. That the book existed long before that is shown by the fact that Irenaeus speaks of it in a treatise written somewhere about the year 185, and mentions St. Luke as its author. This indicates that the authorship was commonly attributed to St. Luke, and it is established that he was a close friend and companion of St. Paul, whom he seems to have survived. St. Paul died about the year 66, and the Acts was probably written after that date. So that not much more than a hundred years elapsed between the time it was written and the reference made to it by Irenaeus. When the history of the Christian Church during that century is taken into account, no difficulty arises in the way of accepting the explanation that the account given in the Acts of the doings of the Apostles was written by some one who was present upon some of the occasions referred to in it, and received at first hand the reports of events which he did not witness. That the story of those days should have been written down, while it was fresh in some one's mind, is the most natural thing possible. In view of all the facts we would do violence to our own common sense if we did not accept the Book of Acts, dismissing all question of inspiration, which, indeed, does not enter into the case at all, as a substantially correct, although not very detailed, account of the doings of the Apostles.

We may therefore accept it as historically established that about the year 33 the Disciples met in an upstairs room in Jerusalem and resolved to undertake the dissemination of the Gospel, which they had received from their Master, who had left them. Not many details of the meeting are given, but we can well imagine that there was a good deal of discussion, but in the end the resolve was made to obey the instructions which they had received. It seems improbable that any actual work of organization was attempted on that occasion. The up-stairs room would probably not have accommodated the one hundred and twenty people, whom St. Peter addressed, suggesting that they should elect a man in the place of Judas Iscariot. Speaking in secular terms, the idea seems to have been to maintain a board of management of twelve persons. The twelfth man was chosen by lot. His name was Matthias. This gathering was one of the most important, perhaps we may say was the most important, recorded in the history of mankind. No effort of the fancy is necessary to fill up the outline of the events of what St. Luke calls "those days." There must have been many meetings of groups of those, who had identified themselves with the movement, which Jesus inaugurated. Human nature has been much the same in all ages, and it is altogether probable that among these people were some who were in great doubt what to do. Possibly not a few of them decided that there was no use in going on with the work against such tremendous odds as had to be faced; but however that may be, there were about one hundred and twenty, who had what we call nowadays the courage of their convictions, and met together presumably at the call of St. Peter to complete their organization for the evangelization of the world.

Here pause and endeavor to get a sense of the proportion which this meeting bore to contemporary events. We have as large meetings in Victoria now and then, which only receive brief mention in the daily papers, and which no one out in Sidney hears anything about. This little gathering would hardly have attracted even passing attention in Jerusalem, and in the rest of the Roman Empire there was not the slightest likelihood that it would have been heard of. If any of the people of Jerusalem, not at the meeting, heard of it, their comments, if they made any at all, would likely be of amused criticism of the absurd folly of the little band, who were about to preach to the world as the long expected Messiah, a carpenter's son, who had suffered death by crucifixion. It is a good thing to get a sense of this proportion well into your mind, and when you have done so look around you and ask yourself what is the greatest force which is today working for the betterment of humanity. What is the most potent influence in the world nearly nineteen hundred years after this meeting was held? The answer is the Gospel, which these humble and unimportant men that day resolved to preach. Think of the tremendous obstacles it has had to overcome. Think of how it has influenced the fate of nations. Think of how it has molded the lives of individuals. Remember that today those, who are striving to redeem society from the consequences of its errors, are unanimous in believing that its salvation will be found only in returning to the simple Gospel which those present at that meeting resolved to promulgate. When you have done this you will begin to appreciate that behind this Gospel there must be a power, which is not of men, you will perhaps think of Him who hung upon the Cross, and say with the Roman soldier who saw Him die: "Truly this was the son of God."

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XII.

A recent writer has said that modern civilization dates from Waterloo, and while the assertion, like most general propositions, can only be accepted with qualifications, there is no doubt that greater progress in material development and in the advance of human liberty has been made since that eventful day in June, 1815, than in any corresponding period within historic times. Waterloo was more than a great battle. It was the consummation of centuries of struggle. It was the hour of triumph of British ideas. It ushered in the reign of the people. The old order passed away, when the Guards made their magnificent advance at the end of the long, weary day. Waterloo was won by the British Infantryman. It was not the might of cannon that settled the fate of Europe nor the dash of horsemen in "all the pride and panoply of war," but the sturdy courage

and magnificent discipline of the men who fought on foot, of whom their commander proudly said at the close of a hard-fought day in Spain, "They would go anywhere and do anything." After Waterloo the world had peace, and science, invention, commerce and political enfranchisement were free to work out the great problems in their respective spheres of action. Therefore the man, through whose genius Waterloo was won, may well be given a place among the Makers of History. We have spoken of Wellington's "genius" and the term is well applied, whether we regard genius simply as the capacity for taking infinite pains or the ability to recognize the nature of an opportunity and know how to take advantage of it. If Waterloo had terminated differently, if the Prussian defeat at Ligny had been followed by a French triumph over Wellington, it is doubtful if the combined power of Europe could have prevented Napoleon from becoming the absolute master of at least the western half of that continent, and it is doubtful if Great Britain would have been free from invasion. Napoleon represented the centralization of power; Britain the best development of democracy which the world had seen in twenty centuries. Napoleon represented the supremacy of armed force; Britain the reign of commerce. Tremendous issues were at stake on that well-fought field. It was a pivotal epoch in the history of civilization. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the merits of the two great captains, who that day measured swords, there is none as to the momentous character of the question then decided. "The thunders of Hægmont," as Tennyson expresses it, reverberate through the world today.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was born at Dangan Castle, Ireland, May 1, 1769, the year of Napoleon's birth. His father was Earl of Mornington and he was his third son. His elder brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, was one of the most distinguished of British statesmen, and his services to his country as Governor-General of India were of very great value. The name was of Saxon origin and the Wellesleys were conspicuous as far back as the reign of Henry II. Wellington was not of this stock, his father's name having been Colley, the name of Wesley having been assumed by him on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Garrett Wesley. The spelling of the name Wellesley was the ancient form; it was shortened to Wesley in the Sixteenth Century, but the original form was adopted by the Early of Mornington. The founder of Methodism was of the same stock as the old Wellesley family. Arthur received his military education in France, and in his 21st year he was made ensign in the 1st Infantry. His promotion was rapid and we find him, six years later, lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd regiment, although up to this time he had seen no service in the field. In 1794 he joined the army under the Duke of York in Flanders, where he was given command of three battalions during the Duke's retreat through Holland, and at once gave promise of his ability by repulsing the French on several occasions. Two years later he went to India with the 33rd, where he gave an excellent account of himself. His first great opportunity came in 1803, when the Maharatta war broke out and he was given an independent command. The campaign which followed, was one of the most brilliant in the annals of war, its crowning achievement being the battle of Assaye, when with only 4,500 men, he defeated a force of 50,000. When peace was proclaimed the young general went to England, entered the House of Commons and became Chief Secretary for Ireland; but the time had not yet come for him to rest on his laurels. The year 1807 found him accompanying Lord Cathcart, on the expedition to Copenhagen, and in 1808 he sailed with an army to Portugal to assist in expelling the French. In this effort he was successful, the principal battle of the campaign being Vimeira, when he completely defeated Junot. He then returned to England, having been superseded in his command by officers, who owed their position solely to seniority. The following year he returned, Sir John Moore, the general in command, having been slain at Corunna, and then began a series of campaigns, which has no historical parallel. The ablest of Napoleon's marshals opposed him, such men as Soult, Massena and Ney. He was badly supported by the home authorities and the co-operation of the Spaniards was only half-hearted, yet he won a series of remarkable victories. The principal of them, named in the order of their occurrence, were: Tancervera, Torres, Vedras, Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Orthes and Toulouse. The latter battle was fought on April 10th, 1814, but Wellington did not pursue his successes further, peace having been already concluded. He went to Paris, where he met the allied sovereigns, but he did not take part in the proceedings, which led to the exile of Napoleon to Elba. When this event took place and the Emperor made his final effort to establish his supremacy, Wellington was made commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Belgian forces, Blücher at the head of the Prussian troops, being instructed to co-operate with him. Blücher was defeated at Ligny, Wellington's outposts at Quatre Bras were driven back, but on June 18th, 1815, he received the shock of Napoleon's full attack at Waterloo and all the world knows the result. In the adjustment of the affairs of France after this great battle he played a conspicuous part. During the next twelve years he occupied numerous important positions.

Wellington's political career began in 1827. It was not conspicuously successful. He opposed parliamentary reform and became intensely unpopular, so much so that he was pelted and booed in the streets. He regained popularity by his support of the repeal of the Corn Laws, which he frankly stated was not because he believed in the measure, but because the people demanded it. His speech in the House of Lords carried the second reading in that body. Wellington died suddenly on September 14, 1852.

Few men have been more greatly honored in their lifetime than he. He received the thanks of Parliament twelve times for his conspicuous services and honors, titles, estates and money were freely given him. Not his own government alone recognized his services, but those of Portugal, Spain and Portugal conferred titles upon him. His full title was: Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Dorset, Prince of the Netherlands, Knight of the Garter, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Besides these he held numerous subordinate titles and many honorary positions. He served as a minister of state, as an ambassador plenipotentiary, and in almost every capacity of high rank open to a subject.

Personally he was of aristocratic tastes, and little given to cultivating the arts of popularity. At the same time he was exceedingly courteous and considerate towards his subordinates, and remarkably careful of the lives of his men, never asking them to incur unnecessary risk. He was of intrepid courage, seemingly with a perfect contempt of danger. His remarkable career, for although on two or three occasions he failed to accomplish his object at the first effort, he never actually suffered a defeat, entitled him to a place in the first rank of the world's great soldiers.

This ends the series of articles on The Makers of History. The next historical series will deal with Epoch-Making Battles. There are some other persons about whom we have been asked to say something, and short articles will be devoted to them. The first will be William Pitt.

The Birth of the Nations

III.

(N. de Bertrand Lugric.)

THE FRENCH—CLOVIS, THE FIRST KING OF FRANCE

It was during the first century after Christ that the name of the Franks (French) first appeared in history. This was the designation given not only to one but to several German tribes of a roving, warlike disposition who lived on the right bank of the Rhine, and who during the time between the third and fifth centuries made continued incursions upon Gaul, where they desired to settle. The Roman conquerors endeavored at first to keep them out, but their efforts were quite in vain. The Franks, quite heedless of repulses or reverses, invaded the country again and again, in spite of opposition, acquiring land and settling there, peaceably enough if unopposed, and submitting for the most part without question to the government of the Roman emperors. But the third century saw the beginning of that terrific series of combats between the Romans and the barbarians, which was to end only in ignominious defeat for that great empire that had once been the proud mistress of the world. Gutzkow calls this last grand struggle, a "struggle of armies." "For," he writes, "to tell the truth there was no longer a Roman nation—the long-continued despotism and slavery had enervated equally the ruling power and the people, everything depended upon the soldiers and their generals. It was in Gaul that the struggle was most obstinate and most speedily brought to a decisive issue, and the confusion there was as great as the obstinacy." At times the Romans fought in league with some of the barbarian tribes against the combined other tribes. Again it was the whole Roman army against the united barbarians. Still again the German tribes waged a warfare solely with one another. There is no language that can fittingly describe the terrible conflict, suffice it to say that when the war was over the Roman Empire was completely torn asunder and devastated from one end to the other.

Thirty years after the last and decisive battle of this great struggle the Franks who were settled in Gaul were not yet united as one nation, and it was not until the year 481 A.D. with the ascension of the Frankish king Clovis, that the real history of the French begins.

There are two very important reasons why the name of Clovis should be one of peculiar interest not only to the French but to all students of ancient history. In the first place, with him began the French monarchy, and in the second place he laid the foundation for the Christianizing of France. From the beginning of his reign he had one principal idea in his mind, which was to unite all the Frankish tribes under one king, thus bringing about an amalgamation of strength and a similarity of interests. In order to accomplish this result he was not above descending to craftiness and deception. But it must always be remembered in forming an estimate of the character of this great king, that he was after all only a half-tamed savage who believed that might was right and that the end justified the means. He possessed indomitable courage and a fine diplomacy in making negotiations with rival chiefs. The force of his personal magnetism was very great, for even in the face of the most adverse circumstances, his men were ever ready to follow him, with unquestioning faith in his valour and judgment, and in nearly every case his intrepid ambition was rewarded, for he was successful in every war he undertook.

Clovis was sixteen years of age when he came to the throne and he marked the first years of his reign with a signal victory over his two neighbors, the Roman patrician Syngarius, master at Soissons, and the Frankish chieftain Ragnacaire, settled at Cambrai. The fame of his prowess in battle soon spread throughout the country, and reached the ears and fired the imagination of Clothilde, the beautiful niece of Gondobaud, king of the Burgundians. Clothilde is well worth a place in history, for it was chiefly through her instrumentality that Clovis was converted from paganism to Christianity and induced to spread the teachings of Christ throughout his kingdom. Not only had Clothilde heard of the successes of Clovis, but to the latter had been brought tales of the wonderful grace and loveliness of the Burgundian princess, till the young king was possessed with a desire to make her his wife. But the fact that he and his followers worshipped the heathen gods, was sufficient to awaken the antipathy of the girl's country people and they wished to prevent the marriage. On the other hand, the Catholic clergy desired the consummation of the match, hoping that the tender persuasions of Clothilde might in time inspire the great pagan king with a desire to embrace Christianity.

At all events the wooing was a very romantic one. Clovis had sent one Aurelian, disguised as a beggar to make known the wish of his heart to the Burgundian princess. He was admitted to Gondobaud's castle and meeting Clothilde whispered to her that he had great matters of which he desired to speak to her. Suspecting his design, perhaps, for the benefit of the onlookers, she knelt before him in a professed spirit of humility and began to bathe his feet, a ceremony quite customary at that time. Aurelian managed to slip a ring into her hand unobserved and to whisper, "From my master and king, the great Clovis, who loves you and would make you his queen." The young girl, who had long worshipped Clovis in secret was quite overcome with joy. She drew a ring from her own finger and, her hands trembling, gave it to the messenger, bidding him return with it to his master and tell him that she had loved him ever since years before tales of his great bravery had reached her. She also presented Aurelian with much gold for himself and rich gifts. Aurelian returning gave Clovis the message, and the Frankish king sent a deputation loaded with presents to Burgundy to formally demand the hand of the princess. Gondobaud, not daring to refuse, allowed his niece to set forth with Clovis' emissaries. But the girl knew in her heart that every effort would be made to overtake her and bring her back secretly. So deeply was she in love that before she had gone many leagues upon her journey, she bade the escort leave her and let her continue her way alone, for in this way only could she escape detection and detention. Therefore, upon approaching the Burgundian frontier, Clovis, riding forth, met the lovely lady, coming to meet him quite unguarded and alone. It was the first time his eyes had beheld her and words of love and admiration for her bravery sprang to his lips as he leaped from his horse to bend his knee before her.

No sooner were they married than Clothilde began to urge upon her lord the advantage of adopting the Christian faith. For some time Clovis was obdurate, especially as their first son had died shortly after his baptism. The second son lived and thrived, however, which somewhat pacified the incredulous king. But it was the battle of the Allemanni that decided Clovis in favor of his wife's religion. He had promised her when he set forth that if he were victorious he would turn Christian. The battle was going against him and Clovis was anxious, not knowing what tactics to adopt. Aurelian, who had been the messenger when he wooed Clothilde and whom he had raised to a post of great honor, came to him

saying, "My lord king, believe only on the Lord of Heaven whom the queen my mistress preacheth and all will be well." So Clovis, much moved, invoked the aid of God in the name of His son Jesus Christ, and immediately, we are told, the tide of battle turned in the Frankish king's favor. When Clovis returned the queen hearing the welcome tidings ran to meet her husband, throwing herself upon his breast in an abandonment of joy. And Clovis then and there promised that he would labor with her in spreading abroad the teachings of Jesus, a promise which he kept to the best of his ability, leaving France a comparatively united country, with the germs of the Christian faith firmly implanted. Clovis died in 511 A.D. at Paris, where during the last years of his life he had taken up his residence. He was buried in the church of St. Genevieve, then known as the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and which was built by his wife Clothilde, who survived him.

WITH THE POETS

Said Love to Loveliness

Said Love to Loveliness "Loose down thy hair—
Pluck out the golden comb, the band of pearl,
Set free the prisoned graces of braid, and curl.
To fall or ripple as it may or dare—
Unlace thy straightened girdle, and forswear
Jewel for neck and bosom, waist and hand—
The hidden beauty of thy feet make bare;
Be thy sweet self alone. . . . Dost understand
That only so, to Love, shouldst thou be seen
A beggar maid, that he may make thee Queen?"

Then Loveliness up tossed her charming head
"Why should I stoop to be a beggar maid?
For Love as all men know, since Time began,
Sung to Loveliness, is a beggar man!"

—Madeline Bridges, in The Smart Set.

The Old Year Dies

The old year dies; hopes that were fair
Are strewn behind us; here and there
Ambitions that were cherished long
Are left unclaimed, and, frail or strong,
We search for newer hopes to share.

The mist grows darker, deeper, where
We resolutely buried care,
And left the ways that led to wrong—
The old year dies.

Beyond us lies a realm that never
Has been explored, where they that dare
To lead may guide the eager throng,
Where triumph may be in the song:
Of those that long have borne despair—
The old year dies.

—S. E. Kiser.

Bondage

I am the slave of day,
And underneath the sun
I play my part with stubborn heart,
Until the day is done;
I do the petty task,
I earn the grudging pay,
And none can guess I wear a mask,
Indentured to the day.

But when the sun has set
And labor ends again,
How easy to forget
The walks and ways of men!
Deep in my heart I seek
The lilac and the rue,
The white rose and the rose of red:
The memory of you.

What though the miles divide,
What though the years are past?
Across the night I dream aright,
And am myself at last;
A bondsman of the day,
While day is on its throne,
The secret stars all know I am
Your slave, and yours alone!

The Milky Way

(Translated from Sully Prudhomme).
To the stars I said one night,
"Tender sorrow dwells on high.
From the depths of space, your light
Tells of sadness in the sky."

"And, methinks, in realms afar,
With unnumbered tapers clear,
Virgins bear a funeral car,
Treading softly by the bier."

"Are you always thus in prayer?
Wear you ever pain's dark seal?
Tears of light our earthly share,
Joy your rays may not reveal."

"You, the stars, creators great,
Of our world, before unknown,
Why these tears? What threatens Fate?"
They replied, "We are alone."

"Every star is far away
From the sister she would claim:
And each softly beaming ray
Seeks in vain a kindred flame."

"Desolate, in barren sky,
Solitude is our despair;
Then I said, "For you we sigh,
Mortals, too, this grief must bear."

"Every soul with flame of gold,
Shines alone amidst its peers,
And, with yearnings all untold,
Burns, immortal, through the years."

—Elizabeth Minot.

A Petal of a Shattered Rose

Wee petal of a shattered rose,
A tiny mote of white,
The sport of every wind that goes
To meet the Autumn night,
How eerie in the waning light—
How piteous its grace!
Where wends it now in feeble flight,
To what dark resting place?

Where are the mellow bees it knew—
Where is the butterfly,
The gallant bliths that came to woo
While yet the moon was high?
Where all the pretty pageantry
That made the garden gay?
I only catch the cricket's cry
Amid the grasses gray.

The scattered leaves from oak tree torn
That in the gust flit by
With rustlings weird have strength to mourn,
To voice at least a sigh;
Poor petal, far more frail than they,
It dumbly meets its death,
Though pleasures fleet, and hope betray,
Sweet to its latest breath.

The day is cold. The year is old.
There's not a star to cheer.
It wrings the heartstrings to behold
A little thing in fear:
A little thing—it dims the eye—
That hath no voice to moan,
And only seeks a spot to die
In darkness and alone.

A moment lulls the piercing blast—
It flutters to the ground,
And neth a wayside hedge at last
The long-sought rest it found.
There let the wrinkled spider weave,
And shroud-like be his web;
Ay, let him weave, and let him grieve—
There's naught of Summer left.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

THE STORY TELLER

The captain of a certain yacht had evinced an anxiety touching a mishap to the craft that at once attracted the attention of a fair passenger on board. "What's the trouble, captain?" asked she. "The fact is, ma'am," was the response; "our rudder's broken."

"Oh, shouldn't worry about that," said the lady. "Being under the water nearly all the time, no one will notice that it's gone."—Harpers Weekly.

A Musical Feat

Jack London, the author, was introduced one day to a musician.

"I, too, am a musician in a small way," London said. "My musical talent was once the means of saving my life."

"How was that?" the musician asked. "There was a great flood in our town in my boyhood," responded London. "When the water struck our house my father got on a bed and floated with the stream until he was rescued."

"And you?" said the musician.

"Well," said London, "I accompanied him on the piano."

An Opportunity at Last

The conjurer on the pier was in his best form. Waving his hand towards a gaudily-draped cabinet, he addressed the crowd assembled around him.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to call your attention to the illusion of the evening. I want some lady in the audience to enter this cabinet. I will then close the door, and, when I again open it, the lady will have disappeared, leaving no trace."

A gleam of hope floated into the eyes of one of the audience—a harassed-looking individual, who sat next to a female Goliath, with a chin like the ram of a first class battleship.

"Julia, dear," he whispered eagerly, "won't you go up and oblige the conjurer?"

An Absent-Minded Professor

The pupils of a distinguished professor of zoology, a man well known for his eccentricities, noted one day two tidy parcels lying on their instructor's desk as they passed out at noon hour. On their return to the laboratory for the afternoon lecture they saw but one.

This the professor took carefully up in his hand as he opened his lecture. In the study of vertebrate we have taken the frog as a type. Let us now examine the gastrocnemius muscles of this dissected specimen."

So saying, the professor untied the string of his neat parcel and disclosed to view a ham sandwich and a boiled egg. "But I have eaten my lunch," said the learned man, bewildered.—Modern Society.

Rudyard Kipling's Break

"Rudyard Kipling, when he dined with me," said a literary Chicagoan, "told me about Simla."

"It seems that Simla is up in the mountains—the hills, as they say in India—and the ladies go there in the hot weather to escape the heat of the low country."

"Well, Kipling said that one lovely, cool morning at Simla he was presented to a 'grass-widow.' They call those ladies 'grass-widows' whose husbands are detained by work in the hot cities of the plains."

"She was awfully pretty and charming, and as they talked together in the pleasant coolness, Kipling said:

"I suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down below?"

"The lady gave him a strange look, and he learned afterwards that she was a real widow."—New York Times.

As It Is in Savannah

Two men from New York awoke one morning to find themselves in Savannah. Remembering that they were in a prohibition State, and having a thirst worthy of their surroundings, the pair started out on a still hunt for an eye-opener. They were not acquainted with the place, and were in a quandary as to where to start on their quest, and while they were debating the question mentally between them they were approached by a pleasant-looking policeman, who wished them good morning.

"Say, Jim," said one of the pilgrims to the other, "this is an opening. Here's a good fellow; let's ask him."

It was agreed, and the officer answered their question by saying, laconically, "Follow me." He walked them three blocks until they stood in front of the cathedral. Here he paused.

The travellers looked at each other in astonishment.

"Surely, my good man," said the first, "you do not mean to tell us that a blind tiger is being operated in church?"

"You see the church, do you?" asked the policeman, solemnly.

"Yes," assented the two.

"Well, that is the only place in Savannah where you can't get it."

Ruling the Sound Waves

A school inspector was about to enter the playground of a certain village school when he was saluted by an outburst of music which at first bore some resemblance to the strains of "Rule Britannia," but afterwards broke away into the most bewildering discord.

He made a mental note not to ask the children to sing "Rule Britannia," and walked up to the door. He was met by the master.

"I think, sir, we've something to please you this time," was the opening remark.

"I'm glad to hear it; and what may it be?"

"I don't you remember what you said about the youngsters learning rounds or catches?"

"Oh, yes; I remember. Have they got one ready?"

"That they have, sir."

The inspector, glad in this way to escape "Rule Britannia," at once called for the round.

The master, cane in hand, led off the boys in the third standard with the strain of "Rule Britannia." As they began the next strain the fourth standard had repeated the first with startling effect; and finally the fifth section broke in with it when the third and fourth divisions were shouting the third and second strains against each other.

When it was all over the master turned to the inspector with:

"Well, sir, did you ever hear anything come up to it?"

"No, I never did," gasped the official, "and I don't think I ever shall."

Keeping the Watch

The late Dr. Drummond, the Habitant poet, once related an amusing anecdote indicative of the simplicity of the rural French-Canadian.

He was summering in Megantic County, Quebec, when, early one evening, he was visited by a young farmer named Ovide Leblanc. "Bon soir, Docteur," said Ovide, by way of greeting. "Ma brudder Moise, been ver sick. You come on d'house for see heem, Doc?"

Drummond, always kind-hearted and obliging, complied with the request of Ovide, and found the unfortunate Moise suffering from what he diagnosed as a fairly severe case of typhoid.

"Wishing to provide Moise with some medicine," said the doctor-poet. "I asked Ovide to accompany me back to the village. The prescription compounded, I proceeded to instruct Ovide. The dose was to be administered every three hours during the night, and, trying to be as brief, plain and explicit as possible, I said: 'Be sure and keep watch on Moise tonight; and give him a teaspoonful of this at nine o'clock, twelve o'clock and at three and six in the morning.'"

"Come and see me again about nine in the morning," Ovide understood and departed. The following morning he again presented himself, and Drummond asked: "How's Moise? Did you do as I told you?"

"Ma brudder Moise, tink he some better dan las' night," replied Ovide. "I give heem de medech, but I don't have no watch in d'house, Doc. I tak d'leete clock; done what make d'bug descher for get up. I keep eet on hees ches' all night. T'ing eet d' heem good, dat, just lak d'watch. Wat you tink, Doc?"

Gambling of Twenty-Five Years Ago

By William Christie

TWENTY-FIVE years or so ago, throughout Texas, gambling was one of the great sources of amusement or excitement, and, of course, it was carried on as a regular recognized business. The law was against it, but the law was apparently blind in both eyes. At any rate, the ivory ball spun merrily, the ivory cube clicked busily and the pasteboards were shuffled and dealt industriously by the flashily dressed, bediamonded and bejewelled gentlemen who, for a generous wage, engaged in a never-ending bout with luck, wagering their employers' gold against that of the townsman, the cattleman, the cowboy, the tourist—anybody. These gentry were as a whole a careless, good-natured, generous and, according to their lights, "square" lot of chaps. In the higher grade gambling houses, outside the regular percentage in favor of the game, the people who patronized the tables had nothing but the influence of their own greed to fear. The greed in human nature is, however, the professional gambler's best capital. A stockman would bring in a bunch of cattle, sell them and start out to see the town by gaslight. If he was fortunate and the ivory ball spun true for him and he won a thousand or two, the house did not worry. They knew he would be back the next night. If he won the next night they again knew he would return the following night and in the end they would get it all back with the price of his bunch of stock besides.

In San Antonio, at that period, there was established facing one of the Plazas and on the main business street, a famous resort, "The White Elephant." Probably it may be there still. Downstairs was a large, handsomely fitted up restaurant, lunch room and counter and bar. There were cigar booths, bootblack stands and all that sort of thing. Upstairs were gambling rooms, with games in great variety, Faro, which I never did understand, in which the dealer takes the cards one by one out of a slit in a nickelled box, piling them in two piles; Roulette, played with the revolving wheel and the spinning ivory ball; Mexican Monte, played with a pack of curious Mexican cards, with daggers and things painted on them; Chuck-a-luck and Craps, played with dice, and Keno, a kind of a lottery game which would be played by a whole roomful at once. In the White Elephant Keno room, at almost any time on an afternoon or evening, you could find a couple of hundred youths and men hoping for the chance to yell "Keno." It was a simple game. You bought cards with three rows of figures, five in a row, printed on them. All were different combinations. You paid ten cents each and bought as many as you wished. The banker had a large globe full of numbered balls. He took one out numbered say, 12. Everybody put a button on all the 12's they could find. The next number might be 25. Everybody covered all the 25's with a button. So it went on until somebody got a row of five numbers filled, when he yelled out "Keno." After seeing that he had it all right, the total of all the dimes which had been paid in was paid him, less 10 per cent., which went to the house. It was rather amusing and at the same time possessed a mild form of excitement which rather ther pleased a great many. If you only had 50c or \$1.00 to risk for your evening's amusement, you could spin it out at Keno to a greater extent than any of the other games. At the same time, you might scoop in a pot of \$40 or \$50 at any time. One of the bigger games would then gather you in and probably in the end the roulette wheel would garner all the dimes from the Keno room.

To a student of human nature, a gambling room is certainly an interesting study. I have loafed away many an hour just watching my fellow-man bucking against the god of chance. The poor devil with a few dollars—his all—staked on the "red," cheek by jowl with the wealthy cattleman betting the limit on "black." Red wins and black loses. The big bet is raked into the bank while the piker's pile has been doubled. It is interesting to note the absolute indifference—apparently—of the cattleman and the greedy glare of delight in the eyes of the out-at-elbows chap. Again the dealer calls for all to make their bets, sets the wheel spinning slowly, around goes the ivory ball in the opposite direction, slower and slower, until it flops over into the wheel, cavorts amongst the partitions, hovers over red, then over black, and finally flops into "Green Double O." The house has won both bets; the poor devil's winning and original capital are both gone; also the plunger's limit bet. Despair is now written on the piker's face, while his rich brother still maintains his demeanor of don't care a d—n. So it would go on, day after day. Sometimes, but not often, there would be a scene when an individual who was stripped to the bone would be hustled out. Very often enough, to pay his railway fare home would be given a heavy loser, and sometimes an obscure item in the morning paper would chronicle the suicide of the man who had staked his all, but the games went right on.

Back of the Keno room were located the Poker rooms. Here is where the really high play went on. There were private rooms which could be engaged for private poker parties. In those days, the members of the State Legislature were noted for the high stakes they played for, at poker, and many a game took place at the "White Elephant" in which thousands upon thousands of dollars were lost.

I remember one game of which I saw a portion. I had an engagement to meet a man one evening at the "White Elephant," and knew he was engaged in a game of poker. So I sent in my card and was asked to come into the private room for a short time. There were, if I remember rightly, five of them engaged in the game, and the game was "table stakes," that is, you could bet as much as the other chap had in front of him with a provision that he was good for a certain amount in addition. That meant that if he had \$5,000 in chips and was good for \$5,000 more, you could not freeze

him out by betting \$100,000, which he could not call.

Shortly after I sat down, a "jack-pot" was declared, in which each anted \$100. Nobody could open it, so all "sweetened" it for another \$100. Again it was not opened, and again it was sweetened with another \$100 all around. This went on until there was \$2500 in the pot. Somebody then opened it for \$2500 and two others "stayed," including my friend. There were now \$10,000 in the little pot. Each drew three cards. The opener passed, the next man also and my friend, with a face as unreadable

as a wooden man, bet \$5,000. The opener studied his cards and his opponent for some time, fingered his chips, then threw his hand in the deck; the other man also chucked his cards away, and my friend reached for and drew in the pot. I got a glimpse of his hand, and it contained just a pair of deuces. The other chaps had not bettered their pairs.

In Galveston, one December evening when I got off duty at six o'clock, being stony broke, I made a borrow of the cashier, giving him an order on my slim salary, getting five dollars. I had been sick, was absolutely friendless, had

had the only coat light enough to wear that I had, stolen, so that I was in my shirt sleeves. Yes, I was right on my uppers. I just wanted to feel a \$5 note, and when I got it I was afraid to change it, it looked so big. I roamed over to the "Two Brothers" saloon and gambling joint, looked into the saloon and, seeing nobody I knew, roamed upstairs to have a look at the tables. The saloons and gaming rooms were really the only places of recreation for friendless chaps like I was, unless I went to my cheap boarding house, which I was usually glad to get rid of. There was not much doing at the tables, except at one Faro lay-out. There, quite a little knot of people was gathered watching one man who was plunging, betting the maximum \$200 each time. I did not understand Faro, as I said before. About the only thing I knew about it was that if I put down a bet and put a wooden checker on top of it (coppered it) it reversed the bet. The plunger had several thousand dollars in front of him and had just won a bet. He made another, when something impelled me to put my \$5 bill alongside and "copper it," that is, if he won, I lost. He lost and I won. I now had \$10. He made another bet, and I put up \$10 on the same card. I won again and had \$20, while he, of course, lost. Again he bet, and my \$20 went down again and again I was lucky and had \$40. Again we went at it, and my capital increased to \$80. I did not think of stopping now, and again he placed \$200 and my \$80 went on the same card, coppered. I won and had \$160. He had evidently been getting nervous and now turned on me savagely and wanted to know what the — I was coppering all his bets for. I told him I was playing my own game, and that it was quite satisfactory to me. The dealer chipped in and told him not to get raw, that the kid had a right to play as he saw fit, so long as he played within the limit. Mr. Plunger cashed in in disgust and left, and, as I didn't know how to bet without him, I cashed in also. The next day I got me a coat and opened the first bank account I ever had. I left shortly afterwards for British Columbia and that money did a great deal towards bringing me here.

WHAT WAR HAS DONE FOR SURGERY

(Continued from Page Three.)

other in future battles, and the opinion has been expressed that it will be almost impossible to provide sufficient medical attendance. But this fear, I believe, is groundless. An army of physicians and well trained nurses will be at the command of the Sanitary Commission.

Despite the improved style of firearms now in use, the relative number of wounded has decreased in recent wars. Hand to hand conflicts are becoming fewer, the usual mode of modern fighting being from a distance, the soldiers usually taking advantage of each rock, each tree, each fence, etc., as a means for protection. According to Captain Berndt, the bloodiest battle of the nineteenth century was the battle of Leipzig, where the dead and wounded of both sides (the French on one side, the allied troops on the other), numbered over 90,000 men. Then comes the battle at Aspern with a total loss of 66,000; Borodino with 62,000. The battle of Aspern, when 38 per cent. of the total number engaged were either killed or wounded, was, relatively, the bloodiest battle of the century. Borodino follows with 25 per cent; Eylau and Waterloo with 24 per cent.; and Leipzig and Inkerman with 21 per cent.

But one must remember that in war time there are also soldiers who are sick and whose number far exceeds those who are wounded. According to Von Linstow and Volyuarden, about 1,500,000 people were killed through bullets in the wars from 1793 to 1865, while in the same wars 6,500,000 people died through sickness, especially typhoid, dysentery, smallpox, cholera, malaria, plague, sunstroke, etc. In July 1099, the Crusaders lost as many as 500 men in one day from sunstroke while on their march through Bithynia and Phrygia. During 1528, spotted fever claimed 30,000 victims in the French army beleaguering Naples. According to Robert Koch, the army of Napoleon I, while in Russia, was reduced to one-fifth its original size through spotted fever alone. In the Crimean war the French army lost over 75,000 men through dysentery, spotted fever, malaria, cholera, etc. In 1866 the Prussian army lost 6,427 men through cholera. In the war of 1870-71, over 74,000 men in the German army contracted typhoid, of whom about 9,000 died; 38,000 had dysentery, with 2,408 deaths. In the same war the French army suffered severely from smallpox, while the German army, each man of which had been thoroughly vaccinated, lost but 297 men through this disease, a powerful proof of the great value of vaccination as a protective against this dreadful disease. In all the colonial wars the infectious diseases were especially fatal. In 1894 the French expedition to Madagascar, consisting of 12,850 men, suffered a loss of 4,980 men through malaria, while several of the corps lost as many as 60 per cent of their total number.

If we make a comparison of the losses sustained in the wars of different periods, this fact comes to light; that the relative losses sustained through bullets and disease in recent wars are much smaller than those of former wars, due wholly to the modern method of treatment and to the improved sanitary conditions.



Abdul Hamid's Change of Front; His Voluntary Reception of Young Turks and the Balkan Committee

The Sultan of Turkey received some of the members of the Balkan Committee recently after the Selamlık, and said that he trusted that Turkey, in following the liberal movement inaugurated by the Committee of Union and Progress, would have the support of England. Writing of the incident, one of the earliest signs of Abdul Hamid's desire to be recognized as a constitutional monarch, our correspondent says: "During the visit of the Balkan Committee to Constantinople they were invited by the Committee of Union and Progress to witness the Selamlık from the terrace reserved for Ambassadors and distinguished persons beneath the windows of Yıldız Kiosk, at one of which the Sultan sometimes appears to salute the crowd after his visit to the Mosque. His Majesty had inquired previously whether he should receive the members of the Balkan Committee, and was told by the Young Turks it would not be necessary; therefore after the religious ceremony he sent out Galib Pasha (Grand Master of Ceremonies) with a message of welcome. As they stood talking together, however, to everyone's great surprise, His Majesty appeared at one of the palace windows saluting the group below; then, calling to Galib Pasha, he told him that he would receive the members of the Balkan Committee himself, and they and the Young Turks were immediately conducted to one of the private apartments of the palace.

Lord Roberts Prepared His Own Plans

In part of the interview with the Emperor of Germany, recently published in the London Standard, it was stated that the Emperor had prepared a plan of campaign for the British War Office to be used against the Boers. It was recently stated, in the Imperial House of Commons, in answer to a question, that no such plan was on file in the War Office. To this a newspaper correspondent now adds this statement:

"I have the authority of a near relative of Lord Roberts, who was on his staff for the

greater part of the South African war, for stating that the Field Marshal never at any time had any plan of campaign, drawn up either by the Kaiser or the German General Staff, brought under his notice. At one time a rumor was current that such a plan was in existence, but no one on the headquarters staff at the front ever saw it, and no great importance was attached to the report.

"From the time Lord Roberts took up the command of the forces in South Africa he was

given an absolutely unfettered hand by the Government at home, while the War Office refrained from interference. The plan of campaign was drawn up in the main by Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and the late Major-General Henderson, with occasional assistance from Sir Ian Hamilton and certain other divisional generals."

Montrealers have formed a company to develop Bermuda as a Canadian resort.

The Opening of the New Ottoman Parliament

THE eyes of the world were turned upon the opening of the Ottoman Parliament. The following description of the opening is translated from *Le Temps* of Paris:

When the sultan, wearing a black military cape and a red fez, took his place in the imperial loge, he stood motionless, his hands resting upon the hilt of his sword, his eyes turned toward the presidential tribune, around which were grouped marshals, ministers and dignitaries. Their gorgeous uniforms contrasted oddly with the sultan's simple one. A little later Abdul Hamid handed the man-

tain the requisite degree of advancement through the spread of education; and the convocation of the Chamber was adjourned until a fit season should arrive. We exerted our efforts to establish schools in all parts of our empire. Thanks be to Allah, this end has been achieved, and thanks to the propagation of education, the degree of culture of all classes of our population has risen. In pursuance of the desire expressed, and trusting that that desire was of a nature to assure, both for the present and for the future, the welfare of our country, we did not hesitate, despite counsel to the contrary, to proclaim anew the Consti-

the Berlin Treaty. Austria-Hungary addressed a statement to the Sublime Porte and to the other Powers.

"These two events have caused us bitter sorrow. On account of these violations of treaties, we have intrusted to the council of ministers the duty of taking the necessary steps to defend the rights of our state. We desire in this task the assistance of the Chamber of Deputies; as our relations with all the Powers are good and perfect, we hope that with the help of the great friendly Powers these political problems will be solved.

"It is our earnest desire that the financial condition of the nation be set to rights, that the balance between appropriations and resources be adjusted, that the welfare of our empire be augmented, that the number of schools be increased and that they be organized so as to facilitate progress in letters, the arts, and agriculture, and that our army and navy be increased and improved. We therefore hope that the deputies will earnestly examine the bills drafted by the different departments of the government, so that they may prepare laws suitable for submission to the Senate.

"Desiring the happiness and prosperity of our country, we today open the Chamber of Deputies; we desire the prosperity of the nation. Our desire to see our empire governed according to the Constitution is absolute and unalterable. (Prolonged applause. Cheers for the sultan.)

"May it please Allah that our Chamber of Deputies work for the good of the country and that our empire enjoy all prosperity; may the Most High grant success to all." (Applause.)

After the reading of the speech from the throne, Maki Boul Eshaf, representing descendants of the Prophet, offered a solemn prayer, asking Allah's blessing upon the Constitution and the Parliament, a long reign for the sultan and the dynasty, and divine aid for the Ottoman nation and the perpetual maintenance of the empire.

After the prayer the sultan, hitherto motionless and impassive, spoke a few words, emphasized with sober gestures: "I am happy to see around me our Parliament, composed of representatives of the people. I pray the Almighty to make fruitful the labors of the Chamber. May Allah bless your efforts."

The music of the band in the court, striking up at the close of the speech from the throne, almost drowned the sultan's voice. He made a new military salute, and left his loge. The ceremony was over. It had lasted twelve minutes. Abdul Hamid rested for a

while in his apartment adjoining the hall, and returned to Yildiz Kiosk, an immense crowd cheering him all the way.

As soon as it became time for the deputies to take the oath, several of them complained because the sultan had not taken an identical oath within the parliament hall, and consequently they declared that they would wait till he did so before doing so themselves. The objection was quieted. It was urged that the sultan had already made oath before the Shiek-ul-Islam. Then Presiding Deputy Taki read a formal oath, to the effect that so long as the sultan absolutely observed the Constitution the deputies would remain faithful to the sultan, the nation, the Constitution, and their duty. The members responded with a sacramental word in Turkish. Then a lively discussion began over credentials. After that the session adjourned till Saturday.

From the moment when the first cannon was fired after the speech from the throne, there was an endless firing of revolvers in the streets as a sign of joy. In the evening Yildiz Kiosk and all the city were brilliantly illuminated. The people went wild with glee. A detachment of British jackies, come ashore from the Bartram, was roundly cheered. Everywhere the hands played the hymn of the Constitution.

Nazim Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks party, when interviewed regarding the parliamentary outlook, stated the case thus:

"In the first place, the Chamber will have to modify certain provisions of the Constitution of 1876 so as to establish once for all the national sovereignty and the ministerial responsibility to Parliament.

"From the economic point of view, it will be first necessary to elaborate the budget, which has never been done before, and to take steps to regulate the financial condition of the empire.

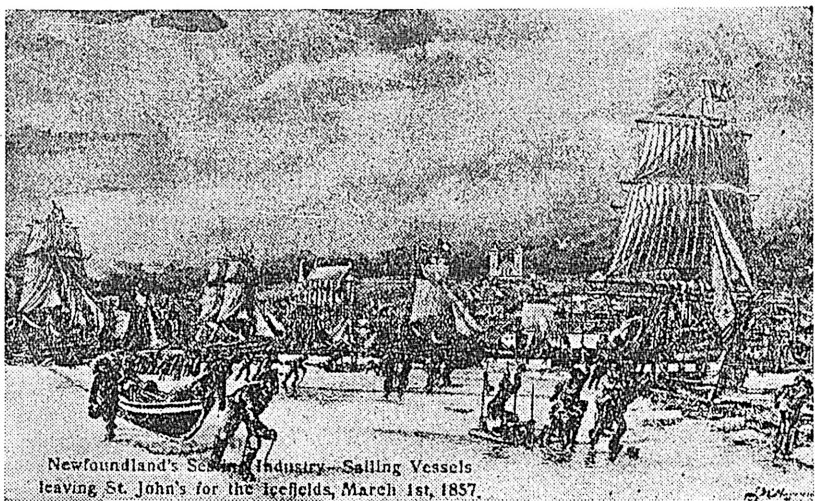
"We shall, then, have to reorganize the army. Equality of rights implies equality of duties; and Jews and Christians, hitherto exempt from military service, will have to share the responsibilities of Mussulmans.

"The next thing will be to reorganize public education, the law courts, and the administration of the provinces in accordance with the Constitution.

"Nearly three-quarters of the deputies are members of the Union and Progress Committee, which inaugurated the revolution and whose tendencies are well known. The party contains men of all the religions and all the races of the empire and may be regarded as master of the situation. The opposition—

members of the Liberal Union and supporters of Prince Sabah Eddine—has a visionary programme tending toward decentralization. This party is more conservative in its liberalism and is composed of men belonging to the world of officialdom and of Greeks, Servians and Bulgarians who hold separatist views. Besides this group there is a handful of independents.

"As for reaction, there isn't any. The random malcontents scattered through the empire are too few to make up a party.



Newfoundland's Sealing Industry—Sailing Vessels leaving St. John's for the icefields, March 1st, 1887.

uscript of his speech to Djerad Bey, secretary of the palace, who, instead of entering the orators' tribune, read the address from the top step. The sultan and all present stood during the reading. The speech ran thus: "Senators and Deputies:

"As the result of difficulties encountered in the application of the Constitution which we put in force at the time of our accession, and on account of the requirements then pointed out by the high dignitaries of the State, the Chamber of Deputies was temporarily closed; the application of the Constitution was suspended in order to allow the population to at-

tution. We ordered new elections and convoked anew the Chamber of Deputies.

"After the change in the administrative regime, we intrusted the grand-vizierial dignity to Kiamil Pacha. While the council of ministers, presided over by him, was occupied with the construction of the new constitutional regime, the Prince of Bulgaria, vali of Eastern Roumelia, rashly threw off the suzerainty of our empire and proclaimed Bulgaria's independence. At the same moment, Austria-Hungary proceeded to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose temporary occupation had been intrusted to that Power by



The Sealing Industry—Killing Young Seals at the Icefields, Northern Newfoundland

"The grand vizier, Kiamil Pacha—is a man of the past, whose advanced age prevents his adapting himself to the new state of things. He can't endure control. Nevertheless we shall control him. We shall exercise the same control we have exercised from the start. And the moderation and the conciliatory spirit we showed toward our enemies at home and toward Bulgaria and Austria will, I trust, win us the confidence of Europe."

New Book by Victorian Author Reviewed by Spectator

"WOODSMEN OF THE WEST," a new book by a Victorian author, Mr. Allderale Grainger, has just been given a flattering review by the Spectator. The author has been more or less a British Columbian for ten years, barring the time of the Boer war. The book, which is his first ambitious production, "runs right away" from the "Blazed Trail" style of romance—as one Victoria critic puts it—and is only comparable in method and in permanent worth to Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast." The Spectator says of it:

Mr. Grainger, for all we know, would be shocked if he were told that he had achieved a literary feat. For nowhere does he try to be literary in the sense which has imposed on modern letters a distinction between what is "literary" and what may be very serviceable and well-managed writing, but does not suggest to the race of critics the word "literary." And yet, if literature is the art of using the right words in the right way to produce particular effects—and what else can it or ought it to mean?—Mr. Grainger has performed a literary feat. He goes to Vancouver, becomes a "logger," and writes a narrative of "logging" in those fretted inlets between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and writes it in the language of "loggers." His writing falls on your ear, as you say the words over to yourself, like a burst of conversation from a bar-room in the West. It seems very casual. But as you read on you become conscious that Mr. Grainger has really got his language and his ideas very well in hand; he makes his impressions as with the cut of an axe and with no waste of material. Other writers might have been explanatory or apologetic. He knows, whether by intuition or rule (if it be rule, we wish many others could learn it), that the reader who does not catch the spirit of the thing correctly from a phrase at once will do so when the phrase or thought recurs, just as one learns from repetitions and new associations when one is struggling with an unfamiliar language. When one has read this book one knows the language of the West, or at least the language of the loggers; and, further than that, one knows the loggers' life. There can be no question about that; the narrative is real, and necessarily true.

Mr. Grainger does not draw an heroic picture. The loggers are not Pistols or Falstaffs, or modern "bad men" like Billy the Kid. They have their men in buckram, and to spare, to overcome in the actual labor of the axe every day in the forest, and they would swallow many hard words to avoid a quarrel. In the winter the dreariness, the monotony, and the

hard exactions of the life are a positive oppression. It is a dim and lonely time; the hills, clothed darkly with the primeval forest which seems to drink in and destroy the light, fall steeply into the water, and the water is leaden, except when seared white with the heavy gusts. The ghosts of ages seem to haunt the hills and cry in the wind. Under such conditions a man retires glumly upon himself. He makes up his mind to a cloistered existence, and excusably thinks it no lack of virtue not to sally out and meet his enemies in spite of all the stories of Western pugnacity. Still, there are reactions from the quietude, and no one who has had any experience of remote places need be told in detail what they are like. The visit to the great town means, typically, drink. It means much drink—frank, unresisting, prolonged drunkenness. A man keeps himself at a certain pitch of intoxication; he practises the art of "looking bad but feeling good." The astonishing thing with loggers, as with lonely farmers and miners the world over, is that they can check themselves when the time has come to stop. There is no sequel as a rule; they do not drink in camp; the bout was a detached episode. Mr. Grainger has taken the wise course of concentrating his efforts on describing one character—a logger called Carter. We cannot say that Carter is the type of his class; but we do verily believe that Carter himself does, or did, exist, and that on a temperament like his the conditions would produce precisely the results which Mr. Grainger has marked and recorded. Carter is a tour de force. We shall not easily forget him, and Mr. Grainger may be proud of him now just as devoutly as he hated him while he served him.

Although Mr. Grainger is not autobiographical more than is necessary, he has an engaging and rather unusual philosophy of his own. It would perhaps be true to say that we could not have had Carter were it not so, for Carter is here the resultant of two forces, of which Mr. Grainger's character is distinctly one. Here is an expression of Mr. Grainger's philosophy of work, surely very vivid. He is talking to a man known as Al, and we quote a bit of the conversation and Mr. Grainger's comment:

"'Why did you quit Jenkins' camp?' I asked him. 'Well, you see, sah, it was a professional matter. I was tending hook there. Perhaps you know something about steam?' . . . Well, I'll explain that for getting out logs a man must have 160 lbs. pressure. The engineer said he had, but I knew he was scared of the donkey-boiler and he only got 130 at most out of her. With that pressure I couldn't get out the logs, sah, in a satisfactory manner. . . . Jenkins and I parted very friendly, sah.

. . . . Yes, I was getting six dollars a day and board. . . . Oh, well! what does it matter what wages a man like me gets, sah? I only drink them up.' You may sniff and cry common-sense; but it warms me to meet a man who has been capable of single-minded action for a simple sentiment. Here was Al, who had been asked to tolerate some mediocre doings—and his soul had rebelled, and he had left a comfortable job. I like this better than the trained sense for instantaneous compromise that many decent, educated men develop. I like the artist's pride, the boyish craving for efficient performance, the feeling for sound, clean work, and the very moderate care for consequences."

Mr. Grainger engages himself to Carter, who had worked his way up from being a hand-logger to being a capitalist with a "donk" (donkey-engine) of his own and his own staff of axemen—whom he could never keep long. At first Mr. Grainger enjoys the life:—

"'Altogether there is much to make a man feel good—and he mostly does—at such healthy work. Then the dinner-gong booms from the cook-house as a pleasant surprise; he goes down and eats heartily; sits awhile and yawns; shakes off the slight distaste that comes from muscular stiffness and cold sweat-soaked clothes, and goes back and works with visible result till supper-time draws near and he begins to feel he has done about enough. After supper, lying on his bunk with his mind in a pleasant state of rest, he can feel secure that all the worries of the day are buried and done with for ever. The day's work is over; it has been, as it were, a complete life. The new life of tomorrow is like the life beyond death—it and its problems can, remarkably well, wait their turn."

Carter, too, seems to be agreeable enough, and relates his life to Mr. Grainger in the long evenings. Indeed, we must say that the revelation of feeling in Mr. Grainger's mind is a surprise to the reader, coming both too suddenly and too violently. Carter is a clumsy but resolute fellow, who butts his way through the world, spending, perhaps, more than half his time in removing obstacles of his own creation. He works his way "right straight along." After some time, Carter lets Mr. Grainger know that he expects him to make a long journey to Port-Browning in a small boat which is quite unfitted for the adventure:—

"'Carter looked across me. 'I'll fix her for you,' he said; and stalked away over the boom to where the boat was tied. The boat was full of snow. Carter shoveled some of it out, and trod down the rest. She had taken considerable water. Carter baled it out. 'She's ready for you,' he called, 'tumble in your traps and

get started right away. The weather's good.' It was not; the slight swell told of a wind blowing away down by Anawati. But Carter was magnificent! The dramatic vigor in his actions, the very wave of his hand, contrived to put me in the most ridiculous light should I try to protest. Protest would sound so pitifully feeble in face of such convinced, competent ignorance. Carter had forced my hand, had rushed me, in a superbly efficient way. My only chance was to get angry and violent; and I never felt less like violence in my life. I was fascinated by his charming brutality, by the way he ignored my convenience, by the utterly unnoticed sacrifice of my interests to his necessities. . . . and I could only grin. The brute! he played that scene so well that I chuckle still in recalling it."

At last the frequent impact of Carter's deplorably efficient inhumanity on Mr. Grainger's feelings has the inevitable result. Something snaps; Mr. Grainger's nerves are shattered into fragments; his one-consuming idea is to be quit of the job he had sought with so much anxious pain. The culmination seems to us a quite first-rate piece of writing:

"'Carter came in and sat him down, and I then Francois. Carter, I saw, was in a villainous bad temper. He began to eat. 'Cook me two eggs,' he barked suddenly. I went to cook them without realising his tone. 'Take the lid off the stove,' shouted Carter. I felt there was something wrong. 'Turn them eggs.' It burst upon me with a rush. This was Carter's railroad foreman's manner—a manner that I had seen him use to other men! This was the first time he had tried that manner upon me. 'Put salt and pepper on them.' It was an order—staccato. The tone cut me like a whip. I heard his words with difficulty; the word 'salt' was indistinct. There was a throbbing in my ears. I had some idea of going closer to him to hear the better. . . . I found myself floating towards him in a sort of atmosphere that shook in little waves like the shimmering of air upon a plain, under a blazing sun. I did not hear my own steps of feet my own movements. The air buoyed me up. Objects surrounding Carter, in that cook-house scene, were of foggy outline, blurred; and only objects near to him were visible at all. Fog cut off the rest. It was like looking down a tunnel. But in the middle of the tunnel, clear cut and distinct, was Carter's face, framed in black hair and beard. My eye caught Carter's—Carter's black beady eye. 'What sauce?' I yelled in Carter's face. . . . It was touch and go. My fists were quivering for the blows; nerves along the inside of my wrists and up my arms were itching. I could

feel a sort of succulent anticipation of the collapse of the cranky table, the smash of the shattering crockery, the wrestle and fall and bump as Carter's body and mine should reach the floor. There I would bash him in the face and put an arm lock on him. A gloating thrill ran through me to think how I would listen for the crack of Carter's dislocated arm as the lock bent it back beyond the natural outstretch. There would not be much moving of that arm for Carter for the next three months or so. . . . Then Carter's eye dropped from mine, and I had a vivid picture of a sparkling Carter looking at a sparkling plate upon the breakfast table. Notes of mildness came to me across the vibrating air. The noise seemed to soothe me, seemed somehow to put a sudden check upon the spring I was about to make. I felt my whole frame relax from a great tension—every nerve untautened, almost noisily. But what words Carter spoke I do not know, nor even what happened then. . . . I came to my prosaic self kneeling upon the bunkhouse floor. I was engaged in rolling up my blankets, with movements swift and intent. My bag had long been packed, ready for departure at any time. I took my bag and blanket-roll and pushed open the bunkhouse door—and met Carter coming, face to face. . . . The logger 'quitting' is a man of great punctilio. I played the perfect logger. 'Well,' said I, faultlessly correct 'guess I'm going down the Inlet.'"

Artificial sapphires may now be produced as easily as artificial rubies, according to a communication made by Professor Lacroix to the Paris Academy of Science at its last meeting. The discovery has been made by a young chemist, M. Louis Paris. Sapphires may, like rubies, be chemically produced from melted alumina. Until now, however, the attempt to manufacture sapphires has always failed because the coloring matter, whether it was iron or cobalt, was always expelled from the alumina in the process of crystallization, and a mere colorless stone was the result. M. Louis Paris has hit upon a method of fixing the colors by mixing them with a very small quantity of lime and magnesia. When the lime has evaporated the blue coloring matter remains, and a beautiful sapphire crystal is the result. It is impossible, apparently, to detect the difference between the artificial and native stone with the naked eye. Twenty artificial stones were placed in a bowl with five natural ones, and submitted to experts, several of whom were unable to detect the difference. It was only by means of the microscope that they were able to distinguish the artificial stones from the natural ones.

The Canadian Northwest



Through American Eyes

THE Canadian West from the United States point of view might be the title of an article recently contributed to an American periodical by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University. Prof. Hart embarked last summer on what he termed "a sabbatical tour" around the world. His observations on American emigration to Canada are interesting. He writes:

The people of the United States have so long been accustomed to a steady inflow of foreign immigrants, that it is an unpleasant shock when scores of thousands of people drift across the American border into the western part of the Dominion of Canada. Of what purpose is it to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave," if the free and the brave take themselves and their taxable personal property out of the jurisdiction of the United States? Everybody knows that the Canadian Northwest is frosty, cold, frigid, congealed, arid, and remote; when in 1866 the Hudson Bay company was seeking a renewal of its charter after two hundred years of profitable existence, the officials declared on oath that the valley of the Red River of the North was unfit for human habitation, and that the only thing to do with the whole region was to keep it as a preserve for wild Indians hunting wild animals for the sake of selling the skins to the company. Today, in that region, unfit for human habitation, stands a city fourth in population in the Dominion of Canada, a half-way station on a railroad across the Continent. Into the distant Northwest are pushing railroads which reach almost to the Arctic Circle. Where the Indian trapping the fox was almost the only inhabitant a few years ago now lie the prosperous provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. A new empire is arising above the forty-ninth parallel, and people are bending every effort to provide railroads which will take care of the crops of this bountiful land.

The Last Great Area Left

The reason why this great change has come about is very simple; the Canadian Northwest is the last great area left in North America in which a great body of prairie land can be had almost for the asking. Though Uncle Sam still owns hundreds of millions of acres of land in the far West almost no tracts of natural farming land are left in his hands; railroads, ranch corporations and individuals do still hold immense areas which in course of time will be subdivided into farms, but nobody can get that land without paying a price; and even the limited areas which are capable of irrigation are sold by the land office at many times the dollar and a quarter an acre which for nearly a century has been the standard price for Government arable land. Without being clearly aware of it, the United States is approaching the condition of foreign countries in which farms are not a gift, but an accumulated capital, the rent of which or interest on the cost of which has to be deducted before the farmer can make a profit. The rich lands of central Pennsylvania have long been in this condition, and now the States farther West are experiencing it. Farmers in Ohio, when their land comes to be worth a hundred dollars an acre, may sell out and move to Indiana, where they can get the same kind of land for seventy-five dollars; the Indiana man from whom they buy, goes out to Iowa and looks out for forty-dollar land; the forty-dollar man finds twenty-dollar land in North Dakota; and the North Dakotan, after a hard winter, treks across the line into Alberta and takes up virgin soil at a nominal price. As he comes in, the railroad trundles after him to get his crop and prepares the way for a new invasion of settlers. Ten years ago Winnipeg was on the frontier, five years ago Edmonton was the northern verge of civilization now people are going hundreds of miles farther north into the Peace River valley, and beyond Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie.

Nobody knows what the climate of such a country is, unless he has himself summered and wintered it; reasonably candid residents are firmly convinced that the winters are milder than in the Dakotas; and why not? It would be a misfortune if there were no part of the earth where the winters are milder than in the Dakotas. The main thing is, however, that the Canadian summers are long enough and warm enough to ripen the crop of wheat which is now the great staple of the Northwest, as it used to be of Wisconsin and then of Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Canadian government employs experts to go up there and hold a sort of agricultural revival service, in which bodies of farmers are brought together and informed of the most recent and scientific way of treating wheat land. A great authority on that subject declares that the secret of wheat culture is to keep the upper soil pulverised so that it will hold moisture; he goes so far as to say that wheat is not an exhausting crop, and may be raised every year indefinitely, if his prescription be followed.

Be that as it may, prairie turned for the first time will raise a number of successive crops; and here in this distant country is being re-enacted the drama which began with the first colonists in Virginia; the settler brings money enough to buy his land or at least to make a first payment; perhaps he buys tools and food on credit; but his first crop will lift part of the burden; in a few years he has his

farm paid for; then for twenty years or so he puts energies into improvements, and finds himself in middle life a man of property. This has been the miraculous opportunity of American life, the chance for a man with only a will and a pair of hands, to make a livelihood, raise a family and to acquire a competence. What are frost bites and twenty miles to a settler in the face of such a prospect? That is why farmers, often of the most energetic kind, leave their American homes and cross the border into Canada, especially since there they find their own language, their own religion, their own type of laws, and about their familiar government.

The greater number of people out there, however, are immigrants from Eastern Canada or the British Islands or the continent of Europe. The Scandinavians like the country, and Finns, Slavs and even Syrians find plenty to do, in railroad work and in the building of towns and cities. The entrepot of the country is Winnipeg, a city of nearly 100,000 people, on an unprepossessing flat along the Red River. In spirit, wealth and business enterprise it is rather Yankee than English—much such a place as St. Paul was thirty years ago. Like all the Northwest, it is enlivened by the red coats of the mounted police, who are one of the institutions of the country. It seems extraordinary that a body of six hundred men should be able to keep order in so new and so broad a country; they suggest what ought to be done in every State in the Union, in the way of a State police, with military training, promotions and honors and the skill and esprit de corps which comes from long service and mutual acquaintance.

Most of the other towns east of the Rocky Mountains are still small; Calgary, just at the gateway which leads up to Banff Springs, is a neat and thriving place, but otherwise the line of the Canadian Pacific for fifteen hundred miles, from the Rockies to Lake Superior, is unattractive, not like the rich continuous prairies of the Mississippi Valley, but more like the plains of western Nebraska. This is not the highly fertile part of the Dominion; mostly the great wheat lands lie several hundred miles north.

At the eastern extremity of the Canadian interior lie the twin towns of Port Arthur and Fort William, which seems destined to be the second city of the region in importance. At first sight there seems little reason for such large buildings and spacious docks; but it is the exchange point between the railroads and a fleet of lake steamers which run down through Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Huron to Goderich and Owen Sound on Lake Huron, where they again reach rail that carries them to Montreal, and there is some direct through matter shipment via the Welland Canal.

At the Eastern Extremity

The railroads dominate the Northwest, and they are put to it to handle the grain crop, which at present can reach market only via the Canadian Pacific, or Lake Superior, or the American roads to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

In the 400 miles of rocky, barren, largely hopeless country between Fort William and Winnipeg there is hardly a town of much consequence, but three trunk lines of railroad stretch along it. The Canadian Pacific is double-tracking its line, to accommodate the traffic; the Canadian Northern reaches from Fort William not only to but far beyond Winnipeg into the interior; and the Grand Trunk Pacific is now operating its line from near Edmonton to Winnipeg and soon will reach Lake Superior at Fort William.

The New Trans-continental Line

The Grand Trunk Pacific is an extraordinary undertaking. Till a few years ago, the whole stretch of country from Lake Ontario to Puget Sound was the happy hunting ground of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a bold and ambitious line which has joined the two ends of the Dominion together, and incidentally had made a splendid profit. The western provinces have been uneasy at having only the one link, and the stretch of country lying north of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes is at present almost inaccessible, while the great wheat country of the interior can easily supply additional railroads. Hence the ambitious scheme for a railway from the lower St. Lawrence to the Pacific, paralleling the C. P. R., but for the most part lying several hundred miles north of its main line. The Dominion Government has practically taken the responsibility for the construction of this Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, over a course of more than 3,000 miles. The sections most likely to earn their way have been subsidized with land and money; the stretch north of Lake Superior, which no sane railway man would think of building with a view to profit, is to be constructed by the Government. During the last three years a vast amount of work has been done on the road and the main line from Winnipeg northwest to Edmonton is in operation.

What the enormous undertaking is to cost is a subject of speculation. The estimates seem something like the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury during the Civil War on the state of the public debt, which he withdrew the next day because he had discovered an error of four hundred million dollars. Nobody knows what the Grand Trunk Pacific will cost, except that it is certain to be a good forty millions above the original estimates.

The eastern section of the line beyond Lake Superior runs through a rather poor country, and may be postponed; but work is steadily proceeding on the section west from Edmonton, by the Yellow Head Pass to the sea, where the new port of Prince Rupert is beginning to rise around a splendid harbor a few miles south of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. To establish a great port twelve degrees north of the latitude of Boston seems at first sight impossible; but Dixon Entrance, the connection to the Pacific, is always open in winter; and the climate is not noticeably severer than that of

Vancouver, where a flourishing city has grown up; and Prince Rupert is several hundred miles nearer Japan than is Puget Sound. People are reticent about the line across the mountains, but if the Canadian Pacific can be kept open in winter anything can be. Certainly there is a mighty force in a people with a population less than that of the State of Pennsylvania, who undertake to construct a great world highway across a region most of which twenty-five years ago was a desert.

Transportation the Great Problem

As the Canadian Northwest fills up, and its wheat crop increases, the problem of transportation grows more serious. Winnipeg is about as far from Montreal as Omaha is from New York; and just as the grain from the middle Mississippi is now being deflected to nearer ports on the Gulf of Mexico, so the people of Manitoba look longingly toward Hudson's Bay, from which a radius of five hundred miles includes Winnipeg, and a good part of the wheat country now under cultivation. Great pressure is being put on the Dominion Government to build or heavily subsidize a railroad to Hudson's Bay, and surveys are now going on. By all accounts it will be a hard matter to make a satisfactory port on a water so shallow; and navigation could only be maintained a part of the year; but the shallows of the Gulf of Mexico do not prevent shipments that way, and there is an enormous area which could be made tributary to the Bay, though much of it is of little value for farming.

With a view of sharing the privilege of Hudson's Bay traffic the internal boundaries have just been adjusted so that the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba all have a Hudson's Bay front and it is not unlikely that the barren stretch north of Lake Superior may prove to be so rich in minerals that it will furnish traffic enough to support the new railroads that are to run through it. Diamonds are occasionally found in Michigan and Wisconsin, whither they are supposed to have been carried from a central supply bureau up towards Hudson's Bay; perhaps some lucky prospector will find another Bloemfontein up there to compete with South Africa.

The problem of the Canadian Northwest is really a psychological one; how much is it worth while for a farmer to sacrifice in the way of open winters, metropolitan newspapers and near neighbors, for the sake of an independent life? So long as free land or very cheap land lasts, the current of immigration will infallibly keep pouring in; there are vast areas of coal, petroleum and natural gas up there and the severity of the winters is probably exaggerated. Everybody assures you that the further north you get, the more balmy is the climate; in fact one of the worst enemies to settlement is the mosquito, which has been known to kill cattle in the Red River Valley. Furthermore, the railroads are systematically developing the country, for through their land-grant subsidies they have large amounts of land to sell; as fast as a branch is finished, new towns are laid out, and every facility of cheap fares and convenient access is given. The C.P.R. map of the Peace River district in northern Alberta, which runs up to the parallel 59, is studied with such mouthwatering legends as "Beautiful country, exuberant

vegetation," "Extensive meadows," "Prairie and coppice rich soil," "River good, banks low," and the colored map showing the homesteads taken up in the neighborhood of Edmonton is chequered like a Japanese kimono. With such advertising nobody will stay away from Alberta or Saskatchewan because he is unaware of his opportunities. Though there is in the Canadian Northwest no such body of uniformly rich land as in the great prairie States of Illinois and Iowa, the country is certainly no more forbidding than central Siberia, which it much resembles; there is an opportunity for grazing where tillage cannot be made to pay; and the new Grand Trunk Pacific will open up splendid timber on the Pacific slope which will furnish cheap lumber for building and fencing in this northern region.

Already promising cities are beginning to spring up; Edmonton, on the parallel 52, is a railroad centre; if the Hudson Bay Railroad is constructed, Fort Churchill will be the outpost, one hundred miles nearer Liverpool than is New York, and from it will eventually diverge a short line to join the Grand Trunk Pacific by a direct route to Prince Rupert on the Pacific. This railroad route from Europe to Asia will be shorter than any other, and include the least land transportation.

Its Political Significance

The great significance of this northward drift of people is that it makes possible a greater Canada; the region lying between Lake Huron and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, though thriving and able to support the fair cities of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto is, after all, on a narrow belt which can never rival its neighbors across the border in population or wealth. British Columbia is a slow-advancing frontier province, which will need fifty years to develop to the point already reached by the State of Washington. But the great interior, which till very recently was supposed to be an inhospitable land, appears capable of supporting as numerous a population as the belt in the United States south of the border. The area thus opening up for settlement is considerably larger than that between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; and within a quarter of a century may well contain ten million people, with room for many more. When Canada rises from its present five millions of people to twenty or twenty-five millions, with independent access to the Pacific, to Hudson's Bay and to the Atlantic, it will have the basis for the life of an independent or semi-independent nation. The farther that process goes the less the likelihood that the Canadians will look favorably on annexation with the United States. Already the Western Provinces begin to exercise an influence in the Canadian Parliament which threatens the supremacy of the old provinces; sooner or later the controlling voice in the Dominion will come from that part west of Lake Superior; as in the United States it has passed to the Mississippi valley. The dominion over the Dominion of Canada is going into new yet native hands.

For the task of internal development and government the Western Canadians show large capacity; there is infusion of those vigorous Scots who have taken so striking a position in all the British possessions; the Americans coming over the border are still only a percentage of the whole, but bring an experience in popular government and a standard of public education which are helpful; those of the foreign element with the exception of the plaguey Russian Doukhobors, can be assimilated. In Winnipeg one finds many wide-awake business men. In its social life, its buildings and the habits of its people the place is hardly distinguishable from American cities across the border. Still there is everywhere an English way of doing things, combined with the American business imagination which makes men take risks. Outside of Winnipeg the whole country is still raw and incomplete; but it is just now going forward more rapidly than any State of the Union west of Wisconsin and east of Washington.

A chemical company has devised a grenade or glass receptacle, filled with a chemical compound, as a means of making it impossible for safe blowers to rob a safe after breaking it open. It is an inoffensive-looking article, about two inches in diameter and five inches long. Inside of the exterior tube are seven smaller ones, each filled with a different chemical. When the door of the safe is blown or the safe is jarred heavily the grenade explodes and the air is filled with the deadly fumes. It is claimed that these fumes, which, so far as effect is concerned, are not unlike the gases from the deadly Chinese "stinkpots," are powerful enough to make breathing impossible and to force all persons near the safe to retreat or be almost instantly suffocated. The grenades are made with a lasting effect of from six to ten hours, depending upon the size, and are placed just back of the locking mechanism of the safe doors.

An old Irish laborer walked into the luxurious studio of an artist and asked for money to obtain a meal, as he was too weak to work. The artist gave him a shilling, and then, seeing possibilities for a sketch in the queer old fellow, said:

"I'll give you half a dollar if you'll let me paint you, even direct to the point when left to himself, the man, 'it's an easy way to get up, but I'm wonderin' how I'd get up.'"

Rhodes Scholars and Their Record

THE annual report on the operation of the Rhodes Scholarship system illustrates the far-reaching influence which this remarkable bequest is likely to have. As the result of its organization, 189 men are in the present term resident at Oxford. Roughly speaking, this is a 20th part of the whole undergraduate body. Of this number, 178 are scholars pursuing the ordinary courses of the University by the aid of the fund, while 11 men are ex-scholars, who remain temporarily at the university after their three years' term has expired, either for the further prosecution of their studies, or as fellows and tutors of colleges. All the principal, and some of the minor, colonies of the empire, and nearly all the states of the American union, are represented, with a small group of German scholars in addition. Certainly there is now no other centre of training in the world where colonials have such an opportunity as at Oxford to exchange ideas and get acquainted with each other as well as with students of the Motherland. The statement sometimes made by the American scholars that there is scarcely any university in the United States where a man can count upon making acquaintance with a body of students so representative of every part of the Union as he can at the English university, seems a little surprising at first, but is probably justified by facts.

It is a wise arrangement which has provided for the distribution of the men throughout the university. There are, the report says, 15 at Balliol, 14 at Christ Church, 13 each at Exeter and Queen's, 12 at St. John's, 11 each at Hertford, New College, and Worcester, ten each at Merton and Wadham, nine at Oriel, eight each at Lincoln and Pembroke, seven each at Brasenose, Trinity, and University, six at Magdalen, four at Jesus, and two at Corpus. The election to an All Souls Fellowship of Mr. Archibald, a Canadian, adds yet another to

the list of colleges which welcome the Rhodes Scholars.

In studies jurisprudence attracts a larger group of scholars than any other subject. Thirty-eight are reported as selecting this course, while 19 are working for the B.C.L. degree. The pressure on the teaching appliances of the university in this department caused an addition to the teaching staff, and it has lately been announced that the Rhodes Trust has supplied the means to establish a special law readership. Next in favor comes the courses in Literae Humaniores, history, and natural science, in about equal proportions. Nine scholars take the theological course, and nearly every other subject provided for in the whole range of university work is taken by at least a small group of scholars.

Fifty-four scholars completed their course at the university in the last summer term. About 60 had done so the year before. It is interesting to note that of the American scholars particularly a large number have returned to take positions as assistant professors and instructors in the large American universities. Oxford is manifestly enlarging greatly in this way the bounds of her interests and influence. The day is evidently not far distant when the Oxford trained professor will be an ordinary figure in every important American university.

The results of the year's examinations are given in detail. In the final honor schools there were four first, 19 second, 15 third, and three fourth classes gained. Of the firsts, three were gained by Americans, and one by a Colonial scholar. Three scholars took the B.Litt. degree, three the B.Sc., and three the B.C.L. The School of Economics appears to attract the German scholar, two of whom took the Diploma "with distinction." Failures as well as successes are recorded. Two German, three Colonial, and four American scholars failed to pass the examinations which they attempted. The statement made at the Colonial Institute by Professor Egerton, but not re-

ferred to in this report, that only one Rhodes Scholar out of the whole body was reading for a pass degree, shows at least that the failures are incurred in facing the more severe tests of the university.

The All Souls Fellowship already referred to was the most striking success achieved during the year, but in addition to this there were gained a Burdett-Connors scholarship in natural science, a senior demyship at Magdalen, the Beit prize and Brassey scholarship in Colonial history, the Passmore Edwards scholarship in classics and English, and a geographical scholarship.

This appears to be a respectable, but by no means overwhelming, list of distinctions. The well-trained English student still holds his own in winning the rewards of exact scholarship.

A considerable part has been taken in university athletics. Four scholars (all South African) played in the Rugby football team against Cambridge, one of these, W. W. Hoskin, of Trinity, and St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, being captain of the team. Two represented England and one Scotland in international Rugby football matches, while in athletic sports five scholars (three American and two Colonial), in cricket one (Colonial), in lacrosse seven (five Colonial and two American), in lawn tennis two (Colonial), and in water sports two (Colonial) represented Oxford against Cambridge.

Most satisfactory of all, perhaps, to those who watch the working out of the idea of Cecil Rhodes, is the tribute paid by Sir William Anson in the discussion on Professor Egerton's paper last week in the Royal Colonial Institute, when he said it was felt that the Rhodes Scholars had as a whole brought to the university a spirit of earnest work, and were doing Oxford good. The approval of his Alma Mater, and the form in which it is thus given, is what the founder himself would have most valued.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE BIG GAME SEASON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE late and inclement spring of 1908 had, without doubt, much to do with the deficient horn growth of so many of the trophies obtained this autumn in British Columbia. May was far advanced before the snow finally left the feeding grounds of the deer; even as late as June in Northern British Columbia we saw white goats in numbers feeding within 50 ft. of tide water, an unheard of proceeding. Exceptions there were, of course, to the long list of mediocrities obtained by European sportsmen, notably a magnificent 60 in. moose killed by Count Karl Hoyos in the Cassiar mountains, and another of 64 in. shot by Mr. Oberlander in the same locality; but both these fine heads were dwarfed by a marvelous 70 in. moose from the Yukon, shot by Mr. Thompson. This grand trophy was exhibited in Victoria for some days, where it excited universal admiration, owing to the unique cluster of brow points on either horn, each point not less than 5 in. in diameter, and 21 even dozen of them all told. The palmation of this head left nothing to be desired, and it is doubtful if a finer specimen of a North American moose has ever been obtained in recent years.

Moose have been very numerous in the Cassiar mountains this season, but in the majority of instances the heads have been disappointing, caused, without doubt, by the late spring and the indifferent growth of pasture. Messrs. Bailey, Stern, and Powell, whose main camp was established in the vicinity of Teslin Lake, in Cassiar, saw as many as eight bull moose in a day, and not one of them a shootable beast. Their bag included four sheep, half a dozen caribou, and one moose. These sportsmen used admirable discretion in the selection of their heads, very different from the actions of certain so-called sportsmen of a nationality that shall be nameless, who exacted the full toll of heads allowed them by their licences, regardless of size, beam, spread, or any other condition whatsoever.

Mr. Bailey had one wide caribou head of perfect symmetry with forty-seven points. Mr. J. G. Millais, whose health gave way completely, owing to the inclemency of the weather during the stalking season, obtained one fine caribou and two moose before he was compelled to beat a retreat for civilization. His caribou was a fifty-four pointer, and, though not a big head in the ordinary sense of the word, will be a notable addition to his remarkable collection of fine heads from the Newfoundland barrens. Count Ernest Hoyos hunted up the head waters of the MacMillan river, entering the country from White Horse, half-way up the Skagway-Dawson trail. His bag included three fine moose, five caribou, three sheep, and two grizzly bears, one of the latter a monster.

Only the expense of a trip into Cassiar prevents that isolated region from being inundated with sportsmen, and the game seriously reduced in numbers in a very short space of time; but as conditions exist at present Cassiar seems likely to be one of the few remaining sanctuaries for North American big game for many years to come. Moose are increasing annually, caribou are plentiful, and sheep very numerous. The sheep of Cassiar is of the type known to science as *Ovis stonoi*, forming the central connecting link between *Ovis dalli*, the white sheep of Cook's Inlet, Alaska, and the true Rocky Mountain bighorn of Southern British Columbia and the Kootenays. Even though the four distinct types are now generally recognized as belonging to one and the same species, it would be difficult to find two specimens of more divergent characteristics than a 14 in. sheep obtained this season by Mr. Fleischman in Cassiar and one of 17½ in. obtained by Mr. Bryan Williams in the mountains of South-Eastern Kootenay. Mr. Fleischman's handsome trophy has a wide, open spread of 44 in., totally unlike the massive, close-in curl of Mr. Williams's fine head, less than 30 in., at its widest points. Mr. Williams's specimen is the third in size ever obtained in North America, and in the band that contained this fine ram was another even larger, that was feeding out of sight when the shot was fired. There were a dozen rams all told in the band, and a 15½ in. head that fell to Mr. Williams's second shot would have recompensed most men for the hardships of a trip in the Kootenays.

The best bag of bears this season was undoubtedly that of Messrs. Burton, Wrigley, and Pooley, who obtained thirteen black and two grizzlies up one of the northern inlets. Their hunt took place soon after the snow disappeared, when the skins were in perfect condition, and certainly the pelts obtained on this trip were generally admitted to be the best brought down during recent years. During five weeks' hunting no fewer than fifty different bears were seen in a country less than a hundred miles south of Prince Rupert.

Regarding the wapiti of Vancouver Island there is no great success to be recorded. Sir John Rogers, with four packers to carry his outfit, raided the northern end of Vancouver Island with but poor success, the solitary head obtained by him being that of a second-rate ten-pointer. Sir John's experiences among the tangled underbrush and dense thickets of the island, combined with weather of the worst description, would deter anyone but the most ardent from a chase of the Vancouver wapiti.

Sir John was succeeded by Messrs. Sage and Doering, who packed into the interior from Quatsino Sound on the west coast. They traveled with their packs across to the east coast and returned to civilization down the Nimpkish River. They reported having seen many wapiti, including one remarkably fine stag that out-manoeuvred them among the trees, forcing them to rest content with just

an average ten-pointer. The deer they saw were generally ridiculously tame, and quite unaware of the destructiveness of an ordinary rifle. The stag they obtained was shot as he lay, surrounded by a dozen big hinds, who paid not the slightest attention to the death of their lord and master, but contentedly continued to browse in the vicinity, while the hunters made short work with their skinning knives. Hunting wapiti on Vancouver Island is, however, heart-breaking work, timber crawling pure and simple, and lacking in every detail the essentials of an honest stalk. It is also impossible to ascertain whether the track one is pursuing is that of a warrantable stag or the footprint of some miserable brocket. Probably the largest grizzly bear of the season was killed by Mr. O'Reilly up the Kemano Valley, a monster 9 ft. 6 in. in length, but with only a second-class hide.

Blacktail deer, the common deer of the British Columbian seaboard, Vancouver Island, and the mountains of the mainland as far north as the Skeena and Naas rivers, have been unusually plentiful this season. I have personally examined nearly 300 of these deer since the opening of the season, the majority

Eleven examples of *Ursus kermodei* are now known to science, of which no less than six are to be seen in the Provincial Government collection at Victoria. They differ in no way structurally from their near relative, *Ursus americanus*, and it is only their diminutive size and distinct coloring that renders them of such absorbing interest. Mere figures convey but a poor idea of an animal's actual size, but the Gribbell Island bears are very little larger than an ordinary Southdown sheep. They are snow white all over, save for nose and claws, merging into a yellow-creamy stain along the back and shoulders. It is the exception, however, to find one of them with a coat otherwise than dirty, a condition hardly to be wondered at when one realizes the dense, forbidding nature of the trees and undergrowth on the island that forms their home. The specimens in the Victoria Museum consist of three adults and three cubs. New York possesses two adults, and three specimens are in private hands, one of the latter, a magnificent example, having been converted by its incorrigible owner into a hearthrug!

Gribbell Island, the home of these bears, forms one of the vast archipelago that stud the

are still examples of this quaint little bear roaming through the thickets and forests of Gribbell Island.—J. H. Wrigley, in the Field.

PUNT GUNNING IN ENGLAND

Punt gunning is no work for the armchair sportsman; between game shooting and wildfowling on the water there is a vast hiatus. While the former exacts nothing beyond steady walking in the way of endurance, and allows movement enough to keep one's blood warm in any weather, the latter demands from its followers not only hard, rough work, and the very considerable strain of lying cramped up in the punt, but at the same time withholds for long spells the warmth-giving exercise which would render not unpleasant the bitter cold that brings the wildfowler the cream of his sport. Nothing will more quickly find out a man's weak points than punt gunning—and, if weak points there be, he is a wise man who, however, reluctantly, abandons once and for all this very sport of sports in favor of shooting which necessitates neither the strain nor the exposure. One might say, too, that there is a further great distinction between the two forms of shooting in that, while the game shooter when he goes out knows that his birds will be there and that he will come, or the birds will be brought, within shot, the wildfowler has first to find the whereabouts of his birds and then to fight all the chances which conspire against his efforts to gain a range at which a shot may be made.

The fascination which punt gunning exercises over its votaries must often be a matter for wonder on the part of those who know what the wildfowler has to endure and also the uncertainty which attends his undertakings. It mainly arises from the battle of wits and caution ever going on between the fowler on the one side and the fowl on the other. And how often the fowler finds himself on the losing side! He may set up to Brent or widegeon a dozen times in the day and never once succeed in bringing himself near enough for a shot. Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey wrote in one of his well-known books:

"To stalk in a punt a number of fowl, whether geese or duck, on broad, shelterless waters will often require the manoeuvring of a general, the patience, silence, and cunning of an experienced deer-stalker, and the hardihood and pluck of a lifeboat crew, together with the cool, watchful eye of its coxswain. The chances are always, save on the rarest occasions, in favor of the birds and against the shooter. . . . We have known men accustomed to tiger-shooting, to elephant-slaying, to stalking of every sort and kind, to salmon-fishing, and to all the sports and most of the excitements of the world, admit that during the few minutes previous to drawing in shot of a vast assembly of wild-fowl, with a big swivel-gun cocked and ready before them as they lay prone in the punt, their hearts seemed to beat louder than ever they did before. At such a moment an intense anxiety takes possession of the merest novice lest the birds should fly off before he can obtain a shot. . . . Perhaps he gets within shot, aims true, and then picks up his score or two of beautifully plumaged birds; but it must be observed that this is no easy matter except under the most favorable conditions of wind and tide. . . .

A sportsman once touched with the fever of wild-fowl shooting afloat, or who has once felt the charm of success in this fascinating and scientific sport, will never give it up so long as his strength will stand the exposure it is necessary to undergo."

The punt gun, if double-handed—that is, if built to carry a puntsman as well as the gunner—measures some 22 ft. in length and some 3 ft. 6 in. amidships, and supports a gun up to 170 lb. or so in weight. Smaller double-handed punts carrying a lighter gun are often used, however. The single-handed punt, in which all the work is done by the gunner, and a gun up to 110 lb. or so is carried, averages 18 ft. in length and 3 ft. amidships. On the more sheltered waters fowlers very frequently use a punt of a length of but little, if anything, over 17 ft. and a width amidships of no more than 2 ft. 10 in. A punt of this class will carry a gun up to 70 lb. weight. It makes a very fast craft, often an immense advantage in these days of competition, when so many pairs of eyes are watching for the fowl.

When setting up to fowl in deep water a double-handed punt is propelled by the puntsman by means of an oar sculled in a rowing-spur aft, and in shallows by the setting pole, a short pole used to push against the bottom. In a single-handed punt paddles take the place of the oar. The gunner lies flat in the punt and propels himself by means of a short paddle held in either hand, his arms stretched through openings in the coaming and over the side decks. The paddles, feathered for the forward movement, are kept quite under the water. In shallows they are pushed against the bottom. They are fastened by cords to the gunwale. When the gunner calculates that he is within extreme range of the fowl, he drops the left-hand paddle and uses the free hand to the gun, while with the remaining paddle he endeavors to steal yet nearer.

The punt gun, according to the size of the punt and the waters on which it is used, may be anything between a 50 lb. gun, 5 ft. in the barrel and firing 4 oz. or 5 oz. of shot, and one from 9 ft. to 10 ft. in length, weighing upwards of 200 lb. and firing 2½ lb. of shot with safety. The guns most often used on our coasts are the 1½ in. bore and the 1¼ inch bore, firing charges of about 1½ lb. and 1 lb. respectively. The punt gun lies in a crutch, the shank of which turns in a socket in the gun-beam, this allowing free horizontal movement. Its recoil is taken up by the punt through what is

known as the breeching rope, a rope passing through a hole in the stem of the punt and its looped ends fitting over the trunnions of the gun. The required elevation is governed by a gun rest, which can be silently pushed forwards or drawn backwards, according to the angle required. A punt gun properly balanced in its crutch can be instantly tilted and guided by one hand when a shot has to be taken at fowl off the water.

Let us take a glance at the punt-gunner when a hard-won success is in store for him. For the past hour or two he has been waiting on a company of widegeon; but hitherto, for one or more of the various reasons which, when he considers himself safe from interference, weigh with the experienced wildfowler in deciding upon the right moment to set up to fowl, he has not seen fit to act. Now, at last, everything appears in his favor. From a point full half a mile away he begins his stealthy approach towards the birds. His limbs are stiff from the long wait, his hands feel frozen as he grasps the paddles which guide him forward. Excitement is already strong upon him, for he knows that the chances against a satisfactory shot are quite ten to one. Now he is not a hundred and fifty yards away. Every moment he expects his hopes to be dashed to the ground. His heart beating quickly, he has at last worked the punt within a hundred yards—to a novice the birds might seem not much more than 50 yards away, so difficult is it without experience to judge distance on the water when one's eyes are but just peering along the surface from a low-lying punt. A shot of a kind is certain now, for, considering the wildness of the fowl, the gunner feels that he will be justified in firing at the 100-yards range should no nearer approach be possible. One hand is already at the gun. Paddling with the other hand, the gunner is still reducing the distance. Every yard gained means a difference in the probable results of the shot. Now he is but 90 yards away, now 80, now 70, now no more than 60, and yet not a widegeon has become aware of his presence. Sixty yards! the ideal range. He has "got there" with a vengeance this time. For a moment he pauses, trigger string in hand. Instinct, or something very much like it, born of experience in failure and success, tells him the chances of his shot will be better off the water than on it. Gently he taps with his toe on the floor of the punt. As though animated by one mind, the widegeon spring from the water—and almost at the same instant the big gun booms forth and the spreading charge cuts a lane through the thickest of the birds. The gunner is sitting in his punt now, stretching his cramped limbs and rubbing his frozen hands together. For a brief time he keeps his eye on the speeding fowl, but not a bird drops away from their ranks. A 60-yards shot is a clean shot. One weak cripple is secured by the 12-bore. Then the gunner gathers and counts his birds, over a score of them, it may be, and is more than ever rooted in the conviction that there is no such strenuous and exciting sport as wildfowling.—The Times.

DUCK SHOOTING IN SIND

The method of driving ducks over the shooters, as practised in the Sind jheels, certainly gives some exciting sport. The number of species seen, and their different modes of flight, prevents shooting from becoming monotonous. Not the least interesting part of the day is when, the shooting over, one goes through the collection of eight or ten kinds of ducks and teal, picking out for careful examination the rarer ones. As will have been observed, the common wild duck, or mallard, is numerous in Sind, while in many other parts of India is comparatively rare.

Perfect knowledge of the huge jheels near which they spend their lives has made the Shadipally coolies extremely expert in getting the birds over the guns. Neither B. nor I went to Shadipally with a view of making a big bag. We began our shooting late and left off early, and altogether took things very easily. We left perfectly satisfied with our sport, and got as many birds as we could dispose of. We felt it would have been selfish to shoot more. One unfortunate feature about the shooting is the number of lost birds. At least 20 per cent of the ducks shot are never gathered. Some are no doubt hidden by the coolies for their own use, but quite apart from that, the high thick reeds prevent many cripples and a fair proportion of dead birds from ever being recovered. The last day I lost two mallards, which fell apparently stone dead in rushes a foot or eighteen inches high. I believe one's bag would be increased and the number of lost birds reduced by using a 12-bore, chambered for the long shell.

Only twelve sportsmen, of whom five were Englishmen, visited Cassiar this year, and their sport was much curtailed by the bad weather which prevailed throughout the month of September. Messrs. F. Stern, D. Powell, and F. Bailey got moose sheep (*Ovis stonoi*), and caribou (one caribou head secured by Mr. Stern being a very massive one. Mr. Max Fleischmann obtained a record head (44 in.) of *Ovis stonoi*, and Mr. Butler had three perfect sheep heads, whilst Lieut. Dalgleish also had good sport with these animals at the head of Dease Lake. Mr. J. G. Millais, who came out on Sept. 29, secured two fine moose, two caribou—one an exceptionally fine head of fifty-three points—a large black bear, and a 7 ft. grizzly bear, the latter obtained on the Stickine river. Three feet of snow was experienced by hunters on the high ground on Sept. 25, which made hunting, except for moose, impossible.



THE ADOPTED FAIHER

Abdul Hamid.—"Well, if Anyone Had Told Me a Year Ago That I Should Come to This!"

having been shipped from up-coast points to the Vancouver market. The provident game laws prohibit the sale of does; hence a good opportunity was afforded to examine in the flesh the heads of a vast proportion of bucks. The blacktail certainly exhibits a curiously divergent type of horn growth. Stags of 10st. and 11st., clean, were found with ten points on their horns no longer or larger than the fingers of an outstretched hand, while smaller deer had developed heads of far finer proportions than the fat, heavy beasts above referred to. Either the blacktail is deteriorating from inbreeding, or the lack of horn-producing food has been far greater this season than we had previously imagined. The greatest number of points on any of these 300 bucks did not exceed twelve.

With regard to the white goat (*Haplourus montana*), sportsmen need be under no apprehension as to the diminution of these animals, for from one end of British Columbia to the other there is scarcely a single range of mountains suitable to their tastes where they are not plentiful and increasing in numbers.

But of all the big game animals of British Columbia there are none that have aroused so much interest as the quaint little white bears of Gribbell Island, exciting a world of controversy far beyond the confines of the Pacific Slope, and out of all proportion to their insignificant hides. Opinion seems to be about equally divided between those who persist in asserting that *Ursus kermodei*, as the specimens are figured in the Provincial Museum at Victoria, British Columbia, is nothing more or less than the albino of the common black bear, and those who would recognize it as a new and interesting species. During the present summer supporters of the latter theory have been encouraged by the arrival of three additional specimens from the recesses of Gribbell Island, a fact that has caused some doubt to be thrown on such an extraordinary preponderance of albinos on this particular island.

Western American seaboard all the way from land-locked Puget Sound to the glaciers and inlets of Alaska. Geographically, Gribbell Island lies some 500 miles north of Vancouver and half a day's steaming to the southward of the Skeena River. The island is mountainous, densely tree-clothed, and scored by innumerable ravines choked with everlasting undergrowth and dead falls. The high interior plateau can only be reached by two steep valleys on the western side, or by a chain of three small lakes, unmarked on any maps, the overflow from which forms a series of cascades into the sea on the eastern side. It was in the vicinity of these lakes that certain Indians of our acquaintance spied two white bears and one common black bear feeding close to each other on a bare snow slide. The wind was all wrong for a stalk, so they lay and watched the animals. For a time they fed quietly, until at last the black bear, nearly twice the size of his small companions, ran down to where they were feeding and drove them off the slide. Cunningly they reappeared from the brush at a point well above where the black bear had resumed his meal, but again he noticed them, dashed up to them, and drove them helter-skelter uphill. Three times was this bullying repeated, and then the little white fellows retired to other fields and pastures new, where it is to be hoped they finished their suppers without further molestation. This occurrence happened quite recently. On their way out to the coast our men came across yet another white bear, scrambling up the same gully, down which they were making their awkward descent over innumerable dead falls. Encumbered as they were with their heavy packs, the shot they obtained was of the flukeiest description, and they regretfully saw the bear make his way unharmed into dense undergrowth, where further pursuit was useless.

Though their three weeks' hunt proved fruitless, it is gratifying to know that there

ON BEING DISAGREEABLE

For it must ever be borne in mind that the Art of being Disagreeable is a merely social art and never a

It is not always people's own fault entirely when they fall in open-mindedness. Sometimes they fail because they are slow-witted and have no imagination. The power of switching the mind off one thing

the previous mea



THE PRESENT-DAY RELATIONS BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES

An intellectual woman is often somewhat aggressive, her honors are new and she cannot wear them lightly, and as a desire for mastery is innate even in the best of men, he will not enjoy being con-

SOCIAL SNARES

Schoolroom Etiquette

There is no doubt that the young girl of the present day, from the moment almost that she can toddle is brought forward and taken to parties to an extent that our grandmothers would have considered perfectly shocking. A party or two at Christmas, and a few little friends occasionally to tea as a great treat, with perhaps a visit to the pantomime and a little excitement once a year, made up in those days the sum of the average child's distraction. Moreover, children's parties with very few exceptions were not then what they are now. They began early in the afternoon, finished at six or seven, and were in every respect different from the elaborate entertainments which now fill all the after-noon of Christmas holidays, sometimes lasting till nine, and ten o'clock, with champagne, mayonnaises, and chaud frolds and every possible delicacy most unsuitable to children, even champagne being not unknown; the children themselves so resplendent in satins and laces that hardly any childish game could be played, even if it would be appreciated by these blases little men and women of the day. I am sure that if our grandmothers were to realize that too many parties are a mistake, and are the undoubted cause of Tommy's ill-temper and Mary's fractiousness. Not that it is wise to go to the other extreme and allow the children to run wild, so that when they are with difficulty brought into the dining room to see their mother's friends they are either so shy that they cannot get a word out of them, or else they are rude and rough in their behavior.

Pretty manners do not, unfortunately, come naturally to the average child, and parents and nurses cannot begin too early to teach the children under their control how to come into a room, how to shake hands, how to sit down, how to stand up, how to walk. Of course no nurse or mother should allow rude or ungente behavior at any time, but pretty little ways in society are engaging in themselves, and serve to make children early realize the supreme importance of good manners. Children should be taught when to speak, and when to be silent; that golden rule, "children should be seen and not heard" is only too often forgotten in these days when children are encouraged to talk and "say funny things." The opinion of Charles G. Loring, a guided parents and their friends, the latter being too often either bored or indifferent.

When girls are beginning to grow up, it is not advisable to allow them too much liberty, and a maid, or governess should go out with them when possible. If they live in the country and go to hockey or tennis, they may have a maid, but indoor pursuits where a chaperon would be out of place. Their mother should find out how they go and return, and as far as possible throw them with nice girls. A clever mother can exercise a great deal of supervision over her girls without letting them know it or arousing in them any feeling of antagonism to restraint or desire for freedom. Girls, of course, have far greater liberty now than they had fifty years ago, but there are certain rules of conduct and education which apply just as much to a well-brought-up girl who is a lady now as they did then.

Many invalids have tripe prescribed in their dietary. Tripe should be well washed and then scraped, until all fat has been removed. Then, in small one-ounce strips it must be put into a saucepan in a state of very thin slices of Spanish onion, and covered with water and a spoonful of vinegar. When the water is poured off, it must be stewed with a clove and half a pint of milk the tripe must stew slowly for three or four hours till it is tender. It is then ready to serve with a little sauce made from a little flour, which it was boiled, thickened with a little flour.

Fish should, usually be boiled for an invalid, though a delicately fried flounder (done with egg and breadcrumbs) is very tasty, and appetising.

Chicken is nearly always boiled, too, unless the doctor gives permission otherwise.

Everything sent up to a sick-room should always be cleanliness and daintiness personified. Remember that unless it looks and is appetizing you can hardly expect the invalids to do anything but pick at **their** food, and in this way progress toward health is very much retarded.

Just as some professional singers with magnificent voices never learn to sing in perfect tune, so do the trainers of really fine swimmers often find it impossible that men with every quality for racing other than the ability to swim even in a straight line should be able to swim in an approximately straight line. Many a good swimmer is beaten on this account, for his inveterate habit of getting off his course naturally gives him a roundabout journey. But the remarkable fact recorded in the blind swimmers—of whom there are in this country a considerable number—has been noted with various institutions for persons so afflicted—universally and without exception swim with marvellous directness; indeed, in as perfectly straight a line as is humanly possible, even when the distance covered is as great as that of a mile. A recent case that of Dr. Campbell, of the College for the Blind at Upper Norwood, who particularly interests himself in the physical education of the blind and has been so successful in his efforts, recommends that swimmers should be trained to swim on a straight line should practise experimentally when blindfolded. Blind swimmers can, it appears, on hearing a noise in any given direction not only swim absolutely straight to the point whence the noise proceeds, but when left to themselves their steering is just as accurate.

THE SERVICE OF THE LIBRARY

Lecture Delivered Before the University Women's Club of Victoria by Annie Ermatinger Fraser



N trying to arrive at a solution of this subject let me quote as a text the words of some well-known authorities.

Carlyle says, "The true university is a collection of books," and points out (dogmatically, of course) how much more vitality there is in the learning which a scholar acquires by his own explorations, than that which is imported into his mind from a course of study planned by someone else. Charles Lamb's idea of satisfactory education was that one should be "early tumbled into a spacious closet of good old-fashioned English reading."

Ruskin says: "Turn the girl loose in the library, and let her alone. She will find what is good for her, you cannot. Let her loose in the library, I say, as you do a fawn in the field. It knows the bad weeds twenty times better than you; and the good ones, too, and will eat some bitter and prickly ones, good for it, which you had not the slightest thought would have been so."

These three in their estimate of the value of a library as a factor in education lay especial stress upon the element of freedom, freedom of access, untrammelled by the slightest unnecessary restriction.

It is possible for an experienced student to make some use of a library which is regarded as a kind of storehouse, from which at stated intervals, books, called for by name, may be handed out through a wicket. But everyone accustomed to work much with books, knows that limitations of this kind are most hampering and irritating. One needs to look over what material is present on the subject, to glance over a good many volumes, and perhaps find the very thing required in a book whose catalogued title promised nothing. In the case of young readers the "open shelf system" is by far more necessary. The advanced student to some extent knows what he is seeking. The youth, or the desultory reader, does not know what he wants, and is often not aware that he wants anything, and therefore, "Irish" as it may sound, he should be given every opportunity to find out.

In selecting a book from the titles only, one gets all the chances of a lottery with extremely little of its fascination. As the blanks are apt to far outnumber the prizes (for what is the use of a good book if it is not good to you?) the process is apt to prove discouraging, as it was for a little girl who asked for "Evelyn's Diary" and was seriously disappointed. There was considerable latitude, however, in the wishes of the young lady who asked first for "The Gates Ajar," and finding that it was not in, said, "O well, give me 'The Sorrows of Satan.'"

If one can look over the bookshelves peacefully, and at leisure, there are few who cannot find something that will interest them, and in a good library anything that really interests will lead to profit.

Some may object at once that if people are allowed to wander among the shelves of a public library, many books will disappear. The plan is used in most large city libraries with increasing satisfaction. From experience I can say that our High School students, about 1400 in number, are allowed to consult the books all day long at the cases or the adjacent tables, and take them home over night, but last year only four books had to be consigned to the "Lost, strayed, or stolen" class. The same plan is followed in the Seattle Public Library. 300,000 people can have as free access as they choose to the books in the reading rooms between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m.

The objection may be raised that on the shelves of a public library there may be a fair number of books desirable or helpful for adult readers, but unsuitable for young people. In many cases they are perfectly safe to remain there, but even that objection may be removed by having a special children's room, which contains by no means only juvenile fiction, but the best of standard authors and histories, and those books of reference in Science, Mythology, Art, Literature, which are most simply and clearly written, so as to be at once interesting and in line with school studies.

No one who has not observed the working of such a Children's Room can imagine the immense pleasure and profit the boys and girls get from it. There are usually picture books for the very little folks, so that anyone who has to "mind the children" for a Saturday task, can bring them along with her. Magazines, such as St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion, and Little Folks are plentifully supplied. Examples of the best work in maps, drawings, color-work and writing from the schools are regularly exhibited.

Rainy afternoons and evenings the place is thronged with children, orderly and quiet, because if anyone causes a disturbance he is gently warned that he had better go.

Many of the children's libraries have instituted a "Story Hour"—that is, an appointed time after school, or on Saturday when the librarian will tell a story to as many children as like to come and hear it. Whether it suits the children or not, is proved by the fact that the room is usually packed. If the librarian has the story-teller's knack, there is the chance, with the romance of all the world within reach of eye and finger, to supersede the "Elsie Books" and make the dime novel appear cheap, without ever mentioning either.

A man who has had a good deal of experience in library work, said the other day, that in his opinion the librarian of the Children's Room had a position of peculiar and important

influence. Less occupied with other duties than the parent, less hampered by restrictions than the teacher, she had a work of her own for her little clients in helping each child find his own tastes and develop his individual bent of thought.

In putting the literary material of a library promptly at the service of the people, few things are more important, than thorough classification, preferably on the same lines as those employed in most large cities, so that the "way-faring man, though a fool" can tell without too much assistance, or too much loss of time, where to look for any needed information. No one who has worked with card catalogues, where the title of a new book can be instantly inserted in its proper place, and any book can be found directly by means of either its title, its author, or subject, can fail to be grateful for their immense helpfulness.

Even with this there is plenty of need for trained librarians, or librarians who have begun to be in training, for it is one especial feature about this course that it never finishes, at least while alive and working. There is always a new question with every new day, and usually several. What is this training? Apart from the technique of cataloguing, desk-work, shelving, charging, reference, studies, magazine reports, it amounts principally to learning how to find, promptly and definitely, just what people tell you they want, and then learning how to find what they want when they don't exactly know it themselves, something of Daniel's position of interpreter to Nebuchadnezzar; and last, and very especially, learning when to let people alone.

The Reference Room of a large city library is usually a gathering place for workers. Students, professors, doctors, lawyers, clergy men, lecturers, come to compare authorities, and look up disputed points. Theatrical people come to study costumes, architecture and manners of other ages. Newspaper men keep the phones busy with demands for political or historical reference and personal data about men in the public eye; while as for teachers, well, next year the board will really have to supply hammocks, at least, for those who try to stay all night!

Representatives from innumerable women's clubs come with every possible query that could be imagined, and more that could not. A well dressed woman came to me one day and asked me to find her the correct pronunciation of the name of Hugo's great novel. I found a French book in which was marked the pronunciation of Les Misérables, but as she did not understand the accents, some explanation was required. Presently she said, "Why are there so many L's and La's all over the page?" I said, "In French the word 'the' is expressed by le before a masculine noun, and la before a feminine noun, and les before a plural." "Why, do tell. Is not that curious and interesting? Would you mind telling me again?" So I chanted this exciting statement a second time, while she took out a notebook, and carefully wrote it down, and probably compiled a paper on the "Peculiarities of the French Nation."

Well, a library has always been regarded as a good place for scholarly folks, but is not a good place for ignorant folks, too? and was it not a wiser spirit in my interviewer to be interested in capturing her little crumb of information than for much more learned people to attain unto that bored and superior height which would despise her, and those like her?

There is scarcely time to touch on the specialized departments of Music and Art, with which most large libraries are equipped. Besides books on history of music, national music, and lives of musicians, large collections of sheet and bound music, either vocal or instrumental, are loaned in the same way as books, and with renewal may be kept for a month. The collection on Art and Architecture in the Seattle Public Library is quite large, and owing to the numerous engravings and color studies, a source of great assistance and inspiration to those interested in such subjects. There is also a good loan collection of paintings, and from time to time exhibitions of various kinds are held for several days. One of the most interesting last summer was of Japanese color-prints. These were lent from private owners for the exhibition and were

sleep and eat. And only those of us who have known intimately a number of public school classes, realize how very many children have in their own homes absolutely no place where they can read or study in peace, and almost nothing in the way of reading material to use if they had.

One method by which the public library greatly aids the school is by its system of loans. Any teacher can select 20 books to be used in her class room for a month, and then exchange them for others. She can allow her pupils to take them home to read, or use them in school, as she prefers. It is scarcely necessary to point out what help can be found in some extra books on historical and geographical subjects.

Brightly written and well illustrated books of travel and biography will often rouse more interest, and make a more effectual starting point for real learning, than a much longer study of one text-book alone. And the expectation of ten or fifteen minutes reading of the "Arabian Nights" or "Tom Brown's School Days," will make many an idle, restless boy get his spelling learned, and his examples worked, with more speed than would be inculcated by several half hours after school.

The service that a specialized library can be in a High School is the point with which I am most familiar, as it is daily impressed on me. We have good encyclopedias—the Britannica, International, Warner's World's Best Literature, Century, and the Nature Study library of 15 large, very fully illustrated volumes of which the "Reptile Book" is an especial favorite. I have been unable to discover why snakes should appeal so especially to boys, unless just because girls don't like them.

The rest of the books are classified under History—Ancient, Greek, Roman, European, English, American, consisting of the best known authors in each department. In Literature, works of famous poets, and some critical essays, good supply of "mythologies, and an entire shelf of ballad collections. The complete sets of MacMillan, Heath, Pinn, Lake pocket editions, give us our, as yet, small supply of fiction, and many complications arise for the librarian thereupon, as last week when eight small boys were trying to read "Treasure Island" at once.

I wonder if any one would guess the two most popular books, the "best lenders" among these young folks averaging from fourteen to nearly twenty? They are "Andersen's Fairy Tales" and "Plutarch's Lives."

The library alcoves are in the end of the study hall, which seats over four hundred.

Any students are free to come to the shelves and look up references, to carry out the "assigned readings" given to all the history and English classes, or simply amuse themselves by "just looking." And in that "just looking around," there is often a most valuable element of education—all the more so because it is so unconscious. The boy who "doesn't like books," and whose literary taste is limited to the funny page of the Sunday paper, often finds something that surprises him into reading a good bit, when he only began to turn over the pictures. One of our worst truants, a big loose, dull looking Swede, suddenly settled down into being on time for every study period, when he found out the library contained something about electricity.

The History classes use the library a great deal by means of the topical method of study. For instance, if the period were the end of the

Roman Republic, different pupils would be assigned subjects such as Caesar's Military Campaigns, Caesar as a Statesman, Early Life of Caesar; others would have Brutus, Cassius, Octavius, Augustus, Antony, Cleopatra, or descriptions of dress, armor, manners, homes, at such a time. They were simply given the topic and told to look up all the material they could find, and write a report to be given in class, within a few days. When they flock to the library, my "busy day" begins in economizing time for them as much as possible, by telling them exactly where to find what they want.

When absentees get their topics second-hand from their friends sometimes the result is queer, as when a dejected youth came to me with the statement that he had looked in all the encyclopedias, and in four Greek histories, for Ex-en-o-phoi, and could not find him under the letter E anywhere.

A good deal of English work is done in connection with the library. When an author is being studied, examples of his work are to be read and reported upon. In this way, the librarian, knowing exactly what material she has on hand, can supplement the teacher's work considerably by pointing out the best or most attractive passages of the author under discussion.

Generally the students are glad to get a hint about their reading, and often ask for it, but sometimes they like to "know that you know," as one day lately a young man wrestling with the production of an essay on Shelley asked if I had ever taken a course in English. On an affirmative answer, he further enquired, "Well, did you ever study paragraph formation and sentence structure?" I meekly answered, "Yes," and then, being satisfied with my mental status, he asked in a hushed voice, "Well, then, will you tell me how to spell 'appreciate'?"

The library is a great place for confidences of all sorts. The students become so accustomed to getting the librarian's reference help that they seem to ask, sometimes, anything that comes into their precious heads.

The climax, I think, was reached one morning, when a tall girl came rushing in—"Oh, Miss Fraser, could you get me fifty famous lovers?" I had enough breath to murmur that one or two at a time were enough for most girls, but she explained that she wanted the names for use at a large fancy party. I supplied a list of characters from history and fiction, and headed it with Adam and Eve, much to her amusement.

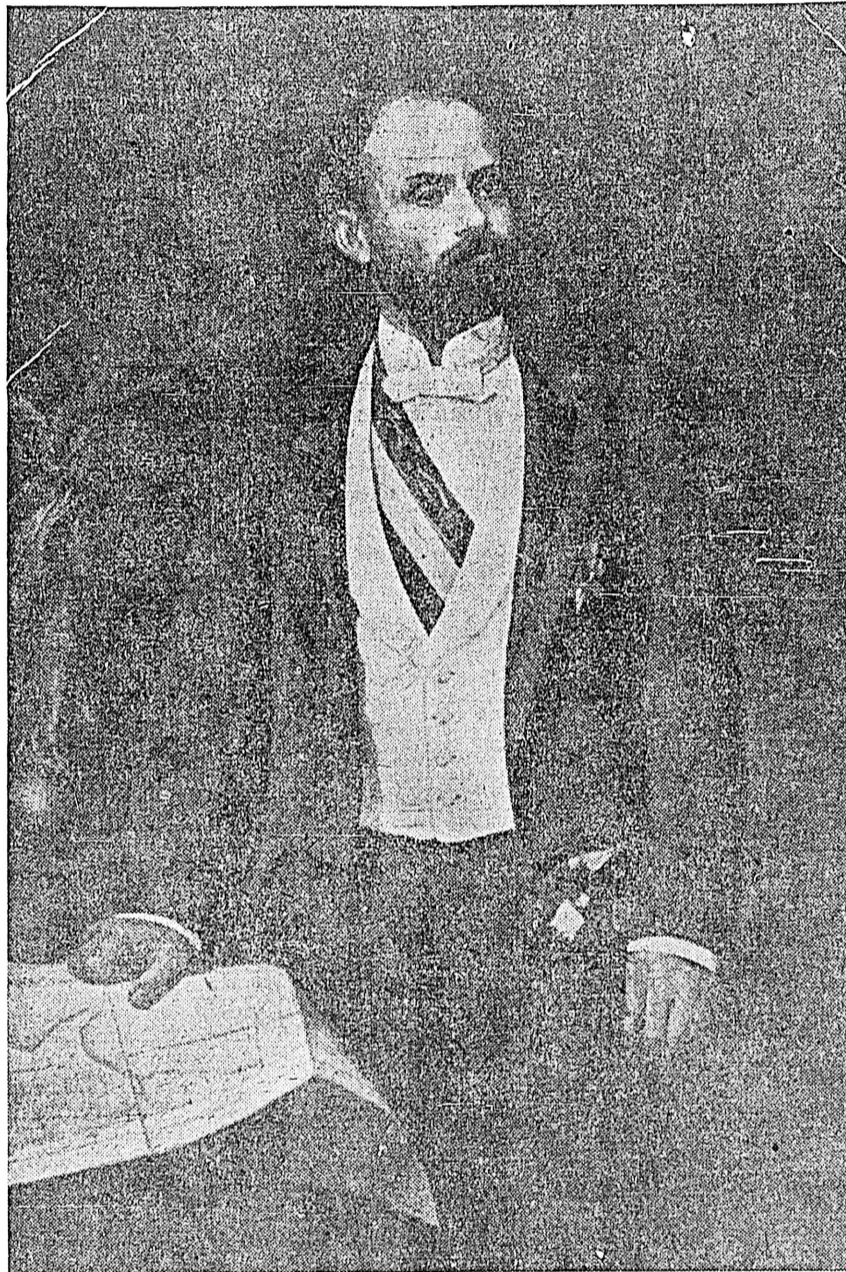
I could tell a good many stories to show that the librarian has as much confidence and opportunity for influence as the teacher, though more informally and indirectly.

To return to my first thought—the idea of a library as a place in which to store books carefully away, and from whence they may be handed out at stated intervals, and under many restrictions, is rather obsolete today, and is hoped will soon become entirely so. To be sure, it is a further stage in the development from mediaeval times, when books were chained down to the desks, but it is a long way behind the Twentieth Century ideal. That ideal may be well expressed by borrowing Matthew Arnold's words (on a different subject)—the service of the library should be "a disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world." In trying to fulfil the spirit of these words, there is scope for all the knowledge the librarian can acquire, and all the tact and sympathy that can be developed.

At a previous meeting of this University Women's Club the question of aims and objects was discussed, and many of us considered what practical use we could make of our united strength. Have we not sufficient power to bring about the establishment of a Children's Room in this Carnegie library, to aid in obtaining a helpful number of books for Victoria College, to influence the choice and arrangement of material in each, so as to bring "the greatest good to the greatest number," and also emphasize to some of the bright young scholars in Victoria the opportunities that library work can be made to present, for a wide field of helpfulness, and an increasing sphere of personal growth in wisdom—that according to the old Scottish paraphrase,

"Hath treasure greater far
Than East or West unfold,
And her rewards more precious are
Than all their stores of gold."

As settlement advances the whole face of Nature in New Zealand is, says the Standard of Empire, undergoing drastic changes. The rarest ferns and plants are disappearing, and the native birds are becoming fewer and fewer. Undisturbed for thousands of generations, in pre-historic days, New Zealand birds had no inherited instincts to teach them how to resist the foreign invaders which civilization has brought in its train, and many have consequently fallen easy victims to Norwegian rats, and to English stoats and weasels. Professor Drummond, the New Zealand naturalist, says that one of his correspondents reports that near his place in Auckland the kingfisher, the fantail, the "morepork" owl, the cuckoo, and the hawk are the only native birds left out of scores of wonderful varieties. Another correspondent says that "so sure and rapid is the change, sweeping over our New Zealand woods that in future years there will be little for New Zealand naturalists to study for themselves of the natural history of their own country."



GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO—EX-PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA

Castro, called the "Restorer" of Venezuela, has been in Europe of late months for his health. In his absence President Gomez has been proclaimed. But, although deposed, General Castro has had a career that will long be remembered.

General Castro, or Dom Cipriano, as his subjects call him—for the Spanish element, like the Spanish language, prevails in his State—won his high office by the sword. Venezuela is a little inaccessible, albeit it lies on the Caribbean coast, and fairly safe from international attack by reason of the fact that such interests as the Powers possess in the country are centred principally in the coastal towns built as ports for the trade of the country by Western capital. Castro, with all his cheery impudence, was shrewd enough to know that foreign governments would rather preserve the few assets they possess in the country than blow them to pieces as a salvo for wounded dignity.

Venezuela was formed into a Republic in 1830 by secession from the other members of the Free State that was set up by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish Colony of New Granada. Since that time there have been fifty revolutions in the country, ten of which have been successful. In so far that they were the means of effecting a change of rulers. General Castro himself came to the Yellow House, the Presidential mansion at Caracas, as the result of a successful rising, in 1900, when, with a band of sixty supporters, he overthrew President Andrade. From that date he ruled with a touch of savage genius and undoubted ruthlessness.

Slight of stature, spare in frame, yellow, with a mixture of Creole and Indian blood in his veins, the Venezuelan president is a typical half-breed. In spite of the barbaric gorgeousness by which he surrounded himself at Caracas, he retains the uncouth manners of his forefathers. In facial detail he has the more pronounced characteristics of the Creole; the obtruding ears, the squat nose, and expansive nostrils of the negroid type giving way to rather refined features, improved by a broad brow and a partially bald head. Since his advent to office the Venezuelan dictator aged considerably, as a straggling black beard, now streaked with grey, and innumerable fine wrinkles about the eyes and forehead testify. Ill-health, too, has played havoc with a constitution nervously rather than physically strong, while malaria has left its traces in his eyes. Altogether his appearance does not convey an impression of strength, except for the restless energy of his eyes and a dominant firmness about the mouth.

many of them very old and extremely rare. Displays of architectural designs, of arts and crafts work, etc., also occur occurrently.

Perhaps the most hopeful department of library work in large cities has been the establishment of branches. In each suburb, reading rooms are arranged, sometimes over a store, in an office, in one case in an old church—wherever a room can be obtained. They are open afternoons and evenings at least. Magazines, papers, books are supplied, and a bright, warm place in which to read. Very many people, boys particularly, drop in during the evenings. Some of them learn a good deal, some of them probably do not, but they are off the streets for that time at least.

It may be said that the girls and boys ought to be at home evenings. So they ought. But if they live in a little crowded cottage they won't remain indoor any longer than to

THE HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA

Chinese are learning in Formosa those who adopt the white thirst for territorial expansion also take up the white man's of pacifying and civilizing like and barbarous races of man is the self-constituted are learning, too, what the learned in the Philippines, the West-Africa, and the Brit- tling corner of the Empire, which require the greatest pa- the least glory are not the dig- the well-ordered troops of nation, but guerrilla contests es in their native fastnesses. Japan broke the fighting and in eighteen that of Rus- as had possession of Formosa and yet over one-half of the is little more than nominal. "Savage Territory," the home

Chinese first visited Formosa, ago, the ancestors of some of the tribes were there; and when lished their trading posts on 4 they found it thickly inhab- ulation at that time only re Chinese; the rest were the ines. Later settlers came in their frail canoes over es of open sea, by the ocean low through the Malay archi- Philippines and along the east a. In dress, customs and lan- anan savages show their close e inhabitants of the Philip- and other islands to the south. utch regime (1624-1662) these considerable progress in com- and western civilization. Sev- ects were reduced to writing, rches were established, large to read, and, at an early date apancy, 5,000 had become come mission churches.

the Chinese invasion. Koxinga, e chieftain, in the year 1662, osa with a great fleet and e Dutch, and established a for himself. This was the e possibilities of advancement The Dutch missionaries and led to escape were either put t mercy or held life-long pri- Chinese. Christianity and the ed with it were crushed out. numbers of Chinese swarmed mainland, and the greater part the fertile plains between the the sea were dispossessed of orce or by fraud. Some sub- eir descendants still dwell querors, speaking the Chinese observing Chinese customs. n in different places as Pe-po- "barbarians of the plain" or "Others retired to the for- ain mass which occupies the d eastern portion of the island, der kinsmen who doubtless ly inhabited that almost im- , resumed the head-hunting vage ancestors, and for nearly nturies have waged a merciless those who took their land ese are the Chihhoan, or "raw e Chinese. The history of the msa has been an almost un- fraud and duplicity on the part and of savage reprisals by the his was part of the heritage in- anese came when Formosa em in 1895.

thin thirty miles of the north- the long, cigar-shaped island, tory extends 200 miles to the It includes almost the whole a and more than half the total sa. Its area is about 7,500 of a total area of 13,500 square ge territory has approximately e while in the remaining 6,000 e island there is a population stly Chinese. Secure in their ain fastnesses, the few have and maintained their wild in-

are divided into a great num- es, some of which consist of en small villages. They may e, however, into eight main groups. ost northerly are the Atayals, e following description most as they were the tribes whose ter visited, and close to whose ork lay. They are at once the the most warlike, and the head-hunters. Some of the ther south have entirely given of head-hunting, and are on parative friendship with the panese.

peaceful Malays of the plains are il-developed race, and number e very tall men, those of their f the mountains whom I have r-sized, and the men, at least, with marvellously thin limbs. However, I was of wiry and active. I have seen human beings so their movements. I watched a and boys belonging to a little e time being was peaceful, anese outpost. They were e of open country, by well- and in perfect safety. Yet they

moved by a short run, then paused, listening and looking around like startled animals, and again would make another short run and another pause. Every movement bespoke the hunted and hunting creatures of the wild.

Where not disguised by tattooing, the faces of the younger people are often quite attractive. Their brown skins, wide open eyes and more prominent features appeal more to our sense of beauty than the yellow-color, almond eyes and flatter faces of their Chinese neighbors. But the savages, and especially the savage women, age rapidly. At a time of life when their civilized sisters are still in their prime, these over-worked and underfed women of the forests and mountains are already old and withered. And then the wrinkles are accentuated by the tattooing.

The women usually have a short band of tattoo marks drawn vertically on the forehead. A broad band of blue is also drawn from ear to ear, its upper edge coming to a point in the centre of the upper lip, its lower edge curving around the lower lip or chin. This band is composed of nine dotted lines, divided into three equal sets by two rows of diamond-shaped marks. The young men tattoo vertical bands on their foreheads and chins; and on attaining maturity receive the same on their chests.

More offensive to Western eyes than the tattooing are the ear ornaments worn. These consist of pieces of bamboo, one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick, thrust through the lobes of the ears. The men wear these about an inch or two long; but the women prefer them from four to six inches long. On the ends of the ear-sticks are small balls, carved shells or dangling pendants. Fashion rules these denizens of the forests and mountains quite as tyrannically as she does the city dwellers of the West, and not having many clothes on which to practice her arts, she makes their poor persons suffer the more. The clothing of the men consists of a light sleeveless tunic, which is open in front, and protects only the back and shoulders, a loin cloth, and sometimes a square of coarse cloth, woven from China grass, wrapped about the body. The women generally wear a Malay serang, a square piece of coarse cloth, covering the left shoulder and arm, its upper corners knotted on the right shoulder, leaving the arms bare. These garments and the cloth leggings worn by the women are often ornamented by bright

red or blue threads or brass wire obtained in barter. Chief and women on gala occasions wear quite elaborate head-dresses of heads and shells. But the ordinary hat, if any is worn, is a skull-cap with a brim over the eyes, closely woven of rattan. One of these, with a bullet hole in it, showing the fate of the former owner is, together with his head-cutting knife, in the possession of the writer.

The houses of the savages, built some of stones, some of slabs, some of earth and thatch, some partially underground and some elevated on posts, differ so much in different localities and tribes that no general description will apply. Their little patches of ground, rudely cultivated with a short-handled hoe, supply them with maize, mountain-rice, taros and sweet potatoes. Berries, plums and small oranges grow wild; while boars, deer, bears and small game form their meat supply. Flesh is eaten half-cooked or entirely raw.

The outstanding characteristic of the mountain savages of Formosa is the practice of head-hunting. It is the one great passion of their lives. It holds a place of unrivalled importance in the life of the tribe. To be recognized as an adult, a warrior, a member of the tribal council, and to have the privilege of marrying a wife, it is necessary to have taken at least one head. To obtain rank and influence it is necessary to have captured several heads. Heads are also needed to drive away pestilence, and to ensure a prosperous year. Add to these motives the wild passion for revenge for wrongs committed in many a border feud, the lust for blood cultivated by a life-time of stealthy guerilla warfare, and there burns in the veins of those animal men of the mountains a ferocious craving for the gory trophies of their valor which is little short of a mania.

The objects of their bitterest hatred have always been the Chinese, who dispossessed them of their lands, and have cheated and defrauded them in numberless ways. But they are just about as ready to kill their own kinsmen, the more civilized Malays of the plains. Nor were some of the tribes at all particular to distinguish between a white sailor landed or shipwrecked on the coast and their traditional enemies the Chinese. A head was a head to them, no matter who the original owner might be.

In some cases the flesh is boiled off the heads and eaten, the skulls being kept. More

frequently the heads are put up in the place reserved for them and left there to be polished by insects, wind and weather into grinning skulls. Some tribes keep these trophies in their houses, others under the eaves, some have small roofed platforms set up on poles; others build stone walls, leaving interstices in to which the skulls are thrust, while the Atayals have long narrow platforms set on posts outside their houses, on which the heads are arranged in rows. One old chief taken by the Chinese boasted, ere he was tortured to death, that in his mountain village he had ninety-four Chinese heads, all taken with his own hand.

The Head-hunters are sometimes equipped with guns, sometimes with bows and arrows, but generally with very long, iron-headed, bamboo spears, a heavy curved knife for cutting off the head, and a species of game bag for carrying it home in. Singly or in small companies they hide in the tall grass or bushes, and watch for lonely travelers on the paths leading through or close by their forests. A quick thrust of the long spear, a few strokes of the heavy knife, and the headless body of the wayfarer lies in the road, while the triumphant savage is off to his mountain village to be the hero of frenzied jubulations. For this reason every band of burden-bearing coolies on the roads of the danger zone is guarded by armed men; and the Japanese post-road between Tiapoh, the capital of Formosa, and Gilan on the east coast, has sentry-boxes and soldiers placed within rifle-shot of each other where it traverses the mountain district, to protect the mail carriers.

Another favorite method is to steal upon farmers in the fields, as they bend over their hoes and are intent upon their weeding. In the month of March, 1904, the writer visited the sea-port town of Saw-o, close to the mountains of the savages. The day before he arrived there, two farmers working in their rice-fields in the very edge of the town, had been spared and their heads carried off.

Sometimes a large band will make a night attack on a village of the Chinese or peaceful Malays. It may be only a half-hour's run from the wooded mountains of the savages to the village on the plain. Scouts have assured themselves that there are no police or soldiers there. When all are asleep, houses on the outskirts of the village are surrounded, the thatched roofs fired, and the inmates spared

as they strive to escape. At Christmas, 1903, the village of Ta-khoe was thus attacked, and twenty-four heads carried off.

But the most common victims of the head-hunters are the workers in rattan and camphor. The rattan is a vine which creeps through the forests and over the branches of trees to a length sometimes of 500 feet. The Chinese laborer cuts the vine near the root, and going backward pulls it out of the trees and bushes. It is when he is so engaged that the savage creeps up and strikes him from behind. Similarly the camphor-workers have to labor in the dense forests, clipping the trunks of the fallen camphor trees with a short adze. Bending down and intent on their work, they cannot be always watchful. This is the head-hunter's opportunity, and more of the camphor-workers lose their heads than of any other single class.

Formosa practically supplies the world with camphor. In 1898 the world's supply amounted to 7,500,000 pounds. of that amount 6,900,000 pounds were produced in Formosa. In that year 635 camphor-workers were killed or wounded by the savages. In a sense in which happily it can be said of few articles of commerce, the camphor we use in our homes is purchased with the life-blood of human beings.

When the Japanese forces landed in Formosa in 1895, the savages welcomed them as allies against their old enemies the Chinese, and some bands of warriors co-operated with the Japanese armies. But the object of the Japanese was the pacification of the Chinese, not their annihilation, and soon they had to put restraint on their savage allies. This the hill-men resented, and before long they were as ready to take a Japanese head as a Chinese.

For years the Japanese pursued a policy of conciliation. Border inspectors and border police were appointed to maintain order, and prevent aggressions on either side. Plantations were established and attempts made to teach the savages agriculture and the habits of a peaceful life. Some of the young people of the tribes were induced to enter Japanese schools, while adults were employed as mail-carriers or trained for military service.

In the south the Malays responded to this, and have remained fairly peaceful. But the Atayals of the north were incorrigible, and there was the usual tale of heads taken by those implacable savages. In July, 1906, a Japanese camphor station was attacked and thirty-seven heads carried off. This was followed by other outrages.

Then General Count Sakuma, the new viceroy of Formosa, decided that it was not wise to be lenient any longer. A force of Chinese troops, known as Alyu, numbering with their Japanese officers 5,000 men, was detailed to attack the Atayal savages. The difficulties of the campaign were enormous. The territory in which this force was to operate comprised between 2,000 and 3,000 square miles. It is all mountainous, rising in Mount Sylvia to the height of 11,470 feet. These mountains are covered with dense jungles of large trees, interlaced with prickly rattan and other vines. The climate is extremely wet, and the vegetation rank. The eastern face of the territory is a line of sea-cliffs rising 5,000 to 7,000 feet from the Pacific.

Around this region the Japanese threw a horse-shoe-shaped line of troops, and gradually drawing the heels of the horse-shoe together, closed in on the savages. Every device suggested by modern inventiveness for such warfare was employed. Mountain and machine guns, wire entanglements and electric mines were used to off-set the advantage possessed by the savages, who were fighting in their native haunts.

The most serious action was fought June 5th to 9th, 1907, when a Chino-Japanese force of 600 men surrounded a savage stronghold on Chintoan, a mountain over 4,000 feet high. After three days of bush fighting, the Japanese commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Hayakawa, led a charge of 500 men against the top-most heights. The heights were captured, but out of the 500 who made the charge Col. Hayakawa and 130 of his men fell.

This defeat, and the bombardment of some of their coast villages by the cruisers Naniwa and Takachiho, led the savages to ask for peace. They soon broke out again, and in October captured fourteen of the Japanese outposts and a number of machine guns. A month's campaign recovered these and once more brought the savages to terms. But that they have not remained quiet is shown by the fact that last spring finds the Japanese troops again operating against them. Mr. Oshima, chief of police of Formosa, under whose department this work comes, stated in April that it would take five or six years more to reduce the savages to order.

Meanwhile the Japanese have had to face the situation caused by the mutiny of a detachment of their Aiyu or Chinese troops. Sixty Japanese, including twenty-four women and children, were murdered by the mutineers before other troops arrived.

Altogether the Japanese have had their own share of troubles in Formosa. They are learning the lesson which only colonizing nations do learn, that the most difficult and vexatious of all campaigns for civilized troops is that necessitated by one of those "little wars" against the guerrilla bands of savage tribes. There can be only one end to the conflict, the final defeat and pacification of the head-hunters. Meanwhile it is costing Japan blood and gold.—Thurlow Fraser in Canadian Magazine.

Is There Iron and Copper in the Sun?

Is there iron in the Sun, and copper? This question, strange as it may sound, is dealt with in the following communication to The Colonist:

"I happen to number among my friends some whose business in life is to climb mountains, examining every piece of rock within their reach in search of whatever minerals they may contain. Such men we designate as prospectors. Happening to meet one of these genial spirits after a somewhat prolonged absence I was accosted with the query, 'Well, old friend, how are you? And what have you been doing?' After satisfying him as to my bodily health I informed him I had not discovered gold, but I had satisfied myself of large quantities of iron and also copper. On his wishing to know the locality of my prospective claim I told him it was in the Sun. The look of amazement with which he received that information evidently implied that he had some doubts regarding my sanity, and being wishful to satisfy him on that score I will endeavor to explain by what means I arrived at the conclusion that iron and copper existed in the Sun.

"If we admit a beam of sunlight through a small opening into a dark room and allow it to fall on to a white screen we would see a round white spot, which would simply be an image of the sun. Now, if we place in the path of this beam a triangular prism of glass the white spot will now be changed into a many colored band, and its position shifted on the screen. The color that would be most bent would be the violet, the red being the least bent. This was the experiment of Sir Isaac Newton for analysing a beam of white light into its primary colors, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red. If we make a small opening in the screen and allow one of the colored rays to pass through it and place in its path a second prism, this ray of colored light would be more elongated and bent out of its course in the same manner as the original beam, but on being received on a second screen it would be seen that no further analysis can be effected, but it would be of the same one color. By making the opening into the dark room a fine narrow slit and using a convex lens to collect and concentrate a quantity of light we obtain by these means what we call a pure spectrum and examining a ray or beam of light from the Sun by this manner we find that the colored band or spectrum is traversed by numerous dark lines. These dark lines were first observed by Wollaston, who described several of the most conspicuous of them. These were afterwards multiplied and measured by Fraunhofer in such an elaborate manner that they are now universally known as Fraunhofer's lines. These lines are always used as reference marks for the accurate specification of different parts of the spectrum, as they al-

ways occur in precisely the same place as regards the colors of the spectrum.

"If now, instead of the Sun as our source of light, we employ the ends of two rods of coke, rendered incandescent by electricity, such as are used for the arc light in an electric lamp, and place between the ends of the carbons a piece of any metal we wish to examine, say a piece of silver, which would soon be raised to a state of incandescence, and passing its light through the prism and projecting it on to the screen, its spectrum will be a beautiful green color consisting of two brilliant green bands. If we next place a piece of copper between the carbons its spectrum will be seen to consist of green bands, but entirely distinct from the bands produced by the silver. Zinc will give us blue and red bands, sodium a yellow band, each band always occupying the same position in the spectrum. Every metal has its own particular bands, and in no case are the bands of two different metals alike in refrangibility. Bunsen and Kirchhoff, who were practically the founders of spectrum analysis, after examining the spectrum of all the known metals soon made this test a means for detecting the presence of any metal, and in examining a spectrum containing bands different from any bands of known metals could immediately infer the existence of a new metal. In this manner they discovered the new metal Rubidium, also Caesium, Crookes pursuing the same method discovered by its bright green band the metal Thallium.

"To Kirchhoff we also owe our knowledge that the light from the incandescent vapor of any metal will absorb the light which it can itself emit, thus a ray of light colored by an incandescent metal passing through a luminous atmosphere of the same metal would lose by absorption all its color and would display a dark band where before the color corresponding to the metal existed. Kirchhoff, by examining the hundreds of lines in the Sun's spectrum and finding them to occupy exactly the same position as the luminous lines in the spectra of various metals, concluded that these metals existed in the Sun. The bright lines of the spectrum of iron vapor are exceedingly numerous, 65 of them were proved by him to be absolutely identical in position with 65 dark Fraunhofer's lines. Angstrom pushed the coincidence further, finding 450 corresponding to that of iron. From this we may be assured with certainty that the metal iron exists in the Sun. The bright lines discovered by Brewster in a nitre flame, coinciding exactly with certain dark lines in the solar spectrum proved the existence of potassium in the Sun, and from the bright lines of the spectrum of copper, nickel, cobalt, calcium, manganese, zinc and numerous other metals corresponding to the dark lines in the Sun's spectrum the probability is overwhelming that all these substances exist in the atmosphere of the sun. Janssen in India and Norman Lockyer in England by means of the spectrum proved that the

protuberances stretching sometimes tens of thousands of miles from the edge of the Sun as seen during an eclipse were masses of flaming hydrogen gas.

"Dr. Huggins has also made an immeasurable extension of the science of spectrum analysis by analysing the light from distant stars, nebulae, and comets, and proving that they are also composed of terrestrial substances, also by noting the slight change in the position of the lines in the spectrum of some of the stars being moved either towards the red or the violet end of the spectrum he has been able to determine whether the star was moving towards us and with what velocity or moving in a contrary direction. This method of analysis, which applies equally whether we examine a piece of rock or the light of a distant star, caused the late R. A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, to declare that the science of spectrum analysis was the noblest method of research yet revealed to man."

JOHN GRICE.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RUNS

Of all devices resorted to by bankers to gain time and inspire confidence during runs on their institutions, there has never, perhaps, been a more novel scheme than that conceived in a western city. The depositors were astounded to find that they could enter the bank only at the cost of spoiled garments, as the astute president had caused the doorposts to be freshly painted.

An English bank once prevented a crisis in its affairs by exhibiting in the windows large tubs apparently brimful of sovereigns. The tubs, however, were simply turned upside down, only a small quantity of gold being piled on their bottoms.

An ingenious device was resorted to in Buenos Ayres. There was a run on a large bank and for several days depositors besieged the premises withdrawing money and placing it in another bank on the opposite side of the street. It so happened, however, that these two institutions had reached a private understanding, and as fast as the safe bank received the deposits they were returned to the unsafe one by an underground passage, with the result that everyone marveled at its continued ability to meet its obligations.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTION

Great as is America's coal production, it continues to show a large annual increase, the total amount of anthracite and bituminous coal mined in 1907 amounting to over 480,360,000 short tons. To transport this product in trains made up of thirty cars of 50 tons capacity, would call for 320,300 trains, whose combined length would extend two and two-third times around the world at the equator.